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BOSTON UNIVERSITY

GRADUATE SCHOOL

Dissertation

THE RELATIONS BETWEEN NIETZSCHE'S
AND KANT'S PHILOSOPHIES

by

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EXPLANATION OF FOOTNOTES

Kant

- KrV....Kritik der reinen Vernunft
- KpV....Kritik der praktischen Vernunft
- GMS....Grundlegung zur Metaphysik der Sitten
- MS.....Metaphysik der Sitten
- KU.....Kritik der Urteilskraft
- LM.....Zur Logik und Metaphysik
- EP.....Zur Ethik und Politik
- AkA....Acht kleine Aufsätze aus den Jahren 1788-1791
- BDG....Beweisgrund zu einer Demonstration des Daseins
Gottes
- RGV....Die Religion innerhalb der Grenzen der blossen
Vernunft
- IaG....Idee zu einer allgemeinen Geschichte
- PGM....Ideen zur Philosophie der Geschichte der
Menschheit
- ZeF....Zum ewigen Frieden
- BKN....Bruchstücke aus Kants Nachlass
- PRO....Prolegomena zu einer jeden künftigen Metaphysik
- ApH....Anthropologie in pragmatischer Hinsicht
- LOG....Logik
- VM.....Vorlesungen über die Metaphysik
- DIS....Dissertation "De mundi sensibilis atque intelli-
bilis forma et principiis."

NTH....Allgemeine Naturgeschichte und Theorie des
Himmels

BRI....Briefwechsel

OP.....Opus Postumum

Nietzsche

GdT....Die Geburt der Tragödie aus dem Geiste der Musik

UB.....Unzeitgemässe Betrachtungen

DS.....David Strauss, der Bekenner und der Schrift-
steller

NNH....Vom Nutzen und Nachteil der Historie für das
Leben

SE.....Schopenhauer als Erzieher

RWB....Richard Wagner in Bayreuth

MA.....Menschliches Allzumenschliches

VMS....Vermischte Meinungen und Sprüche

WS.....Der Wanderer und sein Schatten

MOR....Morgenröte

FW.....Die fröhliche Wissenschaft

AsZ....Also sprach Zarathustra

JGB....Jenseits von Gut und Böse

ZGM....Zur Genealogy der Moral

DFW....Der Fall Wagner

NcW....Nietzsche contra Wagner

GD.....Götzen-Dämmerung

ANT....Der Antichrist

Eh.....Ecce homo

WzM....Der Wille zur Macht

NAC....Nachlass

BR.....Briefwechsel

de la... 107... 78

de la... 107... 78

de la... 107... 78

de la... 107... 78

de la... 107... 78

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Statement of the problem. Among the most influential German philosophers, Immanuel Kant (1724-1804) and Friedrich Nietzsche (1844-1900) have usually been regarded as contradicting each other in almost every principle of thought. The purpose of this dissertation is to inquire into the truth of this seeming contrast, and, if possible, to show the relations between these two men.

Importance of the study. Many people are overcome with horror by the mere mention of Nietzsche's name. Most of them associate him with ruthless warfare, anarchy, oppression, supermen, violence, and atheism. Yet, very few people have any insight into the ideals which guided his life and for which he fought in his writings. Much damage has been done by superficial reading and by prejudiced interpretation. His poetical language makes it difficult to understand his principles, but this handicap does not excuse the fact that no attempt has ever been made to compare

Nietzsche's maturest ideas with those of the master mind of Kant.

The work of previous investigators. No study of the relations of Friedrich Nietzsche to Immanuel Kant has ever been published, as far as can be ascertained. Among the many successful interpretations of Kant's writings those of E. Caird, F. Paulsen, and K. Vorländer deserve special mention. N.K. Smith's and H. Cohen's commentaries to the KrV are still unsurpassed. H. Vaihinger has done the most extensive work in bringing out the negative sides of the philosophies of both Kant and Nietzsche. Among the few objective interpretations of Nietzsche's writings, the work of W.M. Salter is noteworthy. G.B. Foster is non-committal concerning major issues and W. Durant overemphasizes Nietzsche's achievements. E. Bertram's and H. Ellis's psychological studies of Nietzsche are valuable for an understanding of Nietzsche's inconsistencies. Elisabeth Förster-Nietzsche's biography of Nietzsche is interesting but not sufficiently objective. Students of Nietzsche are very much indebted to J.N. Figgis, H. Mann, and W.M.

Salter for having paved the way to a more sympathetic reception of Nietzsche by pointing out his truly permanent ideas. L. Lichtenberger is the most prominent French interpreter of Nietzsche's philosophy.

Scope of the study. The dissertation is the direct result of a careful study of the works of Kant and Nietzsche. However secondary source material is consulted and listed in the bibliography.

Method of procedure. After having stated the explicit references to Kant in Nietzsche's writings, which will demonstrate the actual hostility between the two philosophers, the investigation will proceed according to Hegel's method of thesis, antithesis, and synthesis. In each chapter, Kant's ideas will represent the thesis, Nietzsche's the antithesis,

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and the Result of the Investigation will be the synthesis.

References to Kant in Nietzsche.

1. Nietzsche conceded that Kant was successful in overcoming Leibnizian optimism:

Der ungeheuren Tapferkeit und Weisheit Kants und Schopenhauers ist der schwerste Sieg gelungen, der Sieg über den im Wesen der Logik verborgen liegenden Optimismus, der wiederum der Untergrund unserer Kultur ist. GdT, 18.

- Erinnern wir uns sodann, wie dem aus gleichen Quellen strömenden Geiste der deutschen Philosophie, durch Kant und Schopenhauer, es ermöglicht war, die zufriedne Daseinslust der wissenschaftlichen Sokratik, durch den Nachweis ihrer Grenzen, zu vernichten. GdT, 19.

2. Nietzsche criticized the Kantian argument for the existence of God:

Lange vor Kant und seinem kategorischen Imperativ hatte Luther aus derselben Empfindung gesagt: es müsse ein Wesen geben, dem der Mensch unbedingt vertrauen könne, -- es war sein Gottesbeweis, er wollte, gröber und volkstümlicher als Kant, dass man nicht einem Begriff, sondern einer Person unbedingt gehorche; und schliesslich hat auch Kant seinen Umweg um die Moral nur deshalb genommen, um zum Gehorsam gegen die Person zu gelangen. MOR, III, 207.

3. Nietzsche called Kant's thing in itself ridiculous and accused him of returning to God,

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

CHICAGO, ILL.

DECEMBER 10, 1900

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

Dear Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th inst. and in reply to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities for their consideration.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Yours truly,
J. H. Johnson

Very truly,
J. H. Johnson

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th inst. and in reply to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities for their consideration.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Yours truly,
J. H. Johnson

the soul, freedom, and immortality:

Ich gedenke dabei des alten Kant, der zur Strafe dafür, dass er „das Ding an sich“-- auch eine sehr lächerliche Sache!-- sich erschlichen hatte, vom „kategorischen Imperativ“ beschlichen wurde und mit ihm im Herzen sich wieder zu „Gott“ „Seele“ „Freiheit“ und „Unsterblichkeit“ zurückverirrte, einem Fuchse gleich, der sich in seinen Käfig zurückverirrt:--und seine Kraft und Klugheit war es gewesen, welche diesen Käfig erbrochen hatte! FW, IV, 335.

4. Nietzsche called Kant the great Chinese of Königsberg because he had walled himself within artificial structures:

Auch der grosse Chinese von Königsberg war nur ein grosser Kritiker. JGB, IV, 210.

5. Nietzsche called the Kantian categorical imperative naive:

Die ältere Moral, namentlich die Kants, verlangt vom Einzelnen Handlungen, welche man von allen Menschen wünscht: das war eine schöne naive Sache; als ob ein jeder ohne weiteres wüsste, bei welcher Handlungsweise das Ganze der Menschheit Wohlfahrt, also welche Handlungen überhaupt wünschenswert seien. MA, 25.

6. Nietzsche attacked Kant's critique of the faculty of knowledge and his argument for the existence of God on moral grounds:

Gewiss ist, dass alle Art Transzendentalisten seit Kant wieder gewonnenes Spiel haben,--sie sind von den Theologen emanzipiert: welches Glück!--er hat ihnen jenen Schleichweg verraten, auf dem sie nunmehr auf eigene Faust und mit dem besten wissenschaftlichen Anstande den „Wünschen ihres Herzens“ nachgehn dürfen. ZGM, III, 25.

7. Nietzsche accused Kant of preaching the separation of reason, sensibility, feeling, and will:

Goethe...bekämpfte das Auseinander von Vernunft, Sinnlichkeit, Gefühl, Wille (--in abschreckendster Scholastik durch Kant gepredigt, den Antipoden Goethes). GD, 49.

8. Nietzsche termed the Kantian categorical imperative cruel:

(Selbst beim alten Kant nicht: der kategorische Imperativ riecht nach Grausamkeit...). ZGM, II, 6.

9. Nietzsche called the Kantian thing in itself a changeling:

(Das Atom ist zum Beispiel ein solcher Wechselbalg, insgleichen das Kantische „Ding an sich“). ZGM, I, 13.

10. Nietzsche called Kant a treacherous Christian because he distinguished between a real and a phenomenal world:

Die Welt scheiden in eine „wahre“ und eine „scheinbare“, sei es in der Art des Christentums, sei es in der Art Kants (eines hinterlistigen Christen zu guter Letzt--) ist nur eine Suggestion der *décadence*, --ein Symptom niedergehenden Lebens. GD, Die „Vernunft“ in der Philosophie, 10, 4. sentence.

11. Nietzsche branded Kant as a concept-cripple:

Jenen verwachsensten Begriffs-Krüppel, den es je gegeben hat, den grossen Kant, GD, Was den Deutschen abgeht, 7.

12. Nietzsche cynically remarked that Kant's philosophy gives the highest title to the state official:

„Welche Philosophie gibt die höchste Formel für den Staats-Beamten?“--Die Kants: der Staats-Beamte als Ding an sich zum Richter gesetzt über den Staats-Beamten als Erscheinung. GD, Streifzüge eines Unzeitgemässen, 29.

13. Nietzsche considered Kant's success only that of a theologian:

Der Erfolg Kants ist bloss ein Theologen-Erfolg: Kant war, gleich Luther, gleich Leibniz, ein Hemmschuh mehr in der an sich nicht taktfesten deutschen Rechtschaffenheit. ANT, 10.

Auch Kant, mit seinem kategorischen Imperativ, war auf dem gleichen Wege: seine Vernunft wurde praktisch. ANT, 55; cf. 61.

14. Nietzsche did not include Kant in his concept of a true philosopher:

Wie ich den Philosophen verstehe, als einen furchtbaren Explosionsstoff, vor dem alles in Gefahr ist, wie ich meinen Begriff „Philosoph“ meilenweit abtrenne von einem Begriff, der sogar noch einen Kant in sich schliesst. Eh, Die Unzeitgemässen, 3.

15. Nietzsche accused Kant of having preferred the need of the heart instead of reason:

Zuletzt hat noch Kant in aller Unschuld diese Denkerkorruption mit dem Begriff „praktische Vernunft“ zu verwissenschaftlichen gesucht: er erfand eigens eine Vernunft dafür, in welchen Fällen man sich

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um die Vernunft zu kümmern brauche: nämlich wenn das Bedürfnis des Herzens, wenn die Moral, wenn die „Pflicht“ redet. WzM, 115.

16. Nietzsche claimed that Kant's, Hegel's and Schopenhauer's insights are of moral origin:

Grundeinsicht: sowohl Kant, als Hegel, als Schopenhauer...sind moralischen Ursprungs. WzM, 119.

17. Nietzsche rejected the Kantian sense of causality:

Es gibt nicht, wie Kant meint, einen Kausalitätssinn. WzM, 248.

18. Nietzsche asserted that Kant with his moral fanaticism is outside the historical movement:

Kant, mit seiner „praktischen Vernunft“, mit seinem Moral-Fanatismus ist ganz 18. Jahrhundert; noch völlig ausserhalb der historischen Bewegung. WzM, 5.

19. Nietzsche termed Kant a scare crow:

Kant ist eine Vogelscheuche, irgendwann einmal! WzM, 47.

20. Nietzsche claimed that for Kant everything is merely appearance, including man:

Könnte das nicht alles nur Schein sein? Und der Mensch trotz alledem, mit Kant zu reden. WzM, 84.

These severely critical passages demonstrate Nietzsche's hostility to Kant. The following chapters undertake to determine whether the antagonism between the two men is fundamental and whether Nietzsche's accusations are justified.

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CHAPTER II

THE MORAL CONCEPTIONS OF KANT AND NIETZSCHE

In his moral feelings Kant always remained faithful to the circle of humble people from whom he had come.¹ His morality expressed the mode of life and of thought in which he grew up. It was that plain and simple life of the common man. Nietzsche, on the other hand, boasted of having sprung from Polish nobility² whose aristocratic principles he more or less consistently proclaimed. The moral conceptions of these two philosophers will be expounded in this chapter.

1. THE MORAL CONCEPTIONS OF KANT

Morality and its purpose. For Kant the aim of life is consistent action and not merely contemplation.³ He assigned to the will the position in the world that properly belongs to it and thus put an end to one-sided intellectualism.⁴ The free and rational will of man is the only foundation for moral principles.

¹Vorländer, IK, I, 295.

²Eh, Warum ich so weise bin, 3.

³Lindsay, KA, 304.

⁴Paulsen, IK, 391.

Die Autonomie des Willens ist das alleinige Princip aller moralischen Gesetze.⁵

Woraus dann folgt, dass eine Person keinen anderen Gesetzen als denen, die sie...sich selbst gibt, unterworfen ist.⁶

Tugend ist also die moralische Stärke des Willens eines Menschen in Befolgung seiner Pflicht.⁷

Thus Kant refutes the abstract ways of thinking⁸ and is quite practical. Morality must be regarded as objectively valid because man actually recognizes himself as a being endowed with reason and will.⁹ This fact contains the possibility of a universal legislation.

The home of morality is the realm of the pure practical reason or freedom. Yet freedom consists in not being determined by external things.¹⁰ Hence the moral law is not imposed on us by some external power. It is true that the moral law is the will of God, but in the moral act the will of God and the will of man harmonize spontaneously because they are both expressions of reason.

⁵KpV, 33; cf. KrV, 79.

⁶MS, 223.

⁷MS, 405.

⁸Caird, CPR, I, 423.

⁹KpV, 36.

¹⁰LM, 118.

What then is the purpose of morality? Kant replies, to establish laws of conduct that are recognized as binding by all free and rational beings. Because of their universality these laws are necessarily formal.¹¹

Wenn ein vernünftiges Wesen sich seine Maximen als praktische allgemeine Gesetze denken soll, so kann es sich dieselben nur als solche Principien denken, die nicht der Materie, sondern bloss der Form nach den Bestimmungsgrund des Willens enthalten.¹²

The meaning of good and bad. If the moral agent is the acting person, it is plain that the terms good and bad can be applied only to the actions of rational persons and not to things.

Das Gute oder Böse bedeutet aber jederzeit eine Beziehung auf den Willen, sofern dieser durchs Vernunftgesetz bestimmt wird, sich etwas zu seinem Objekte zu machen.¹³

Things cannot be good or bad. There is nothing in the world nor outside of it that can be called good except a good will.

Es ist überall nichts in der Welt, ja überhaupt auch ausser derselben zu denken möglich, was ohne Einschränkung für gut könnte gehalten werden, als allein ein guter Wille.¹⁴

¹¹Vorländer, IK, 303-306.

¹²KpV, 27.

¹³KpV, 60.

¹⁴MS, 393.

The first of the authors of this paper is
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The Categorical Imperative. The moral law ought to be binding for every rational creature. Consequently we must derive it from reason whose essence is absolute universality and necessity. Therefore, if the maxim of the will cannot be performed by all men, it is not moral. This categorical imperative is essentially the same as the Golden Rule in the Sermon on the Mount. Taking all mankind into account, it declares that the law of conduct ought to be one that I could wish every human being to adopt.

Handle so, als ob die Maxime deiner Handlung durch deinen Willen zum allgemeinen Naturgesetze werden sollte.¹⁵

Handle so, dass die Maxime deines Willens jederzeit zugleich als Prinzip einer allgemeinen Gesetzgebung gelten könne.¹⁶

The categorical imperative is therefore a rational principle which originates in the free will of man.

Dieses ist der Begriff der Freiheit, und das von dieser abstammende Gesetz des kategorischen, d.i. schlechthin gebietenden Imperativs.¹⁷

If a man permits himself to be ruled by his sensibility, he ceases to be a rational being. It is necessary that

¹⁵GMS, 421.

¹⁶KpV, 30.

¹⁷LM, IV, 32-33.

the will obey the commands of reason. We are free to do what we ought to do. The moral law does not compel, but binds; hence it implies freedom. Although we cannot prove freedom theoretically, it is not in the least doubtful to the will. It is an immediate fact of the moral consciousness.

Also drückt das moralische Gesetz nichts anderes aus als die Autonomie der reinen praktischen Vernunft, d.i. der Freiheit, und diese ist selbst die formale Bedingung aller Maximen, unter der sie allein mit dem obersten praktischen Gesetzen zusammenstimmen können.¹⁸

The voice of conscience. When Kant speaks of duty as a sublime and great name before which all our inclinations become silent, even though they secretly work against it,¹⁹ one might interpret it as a unique fact that looms above us like a mysterious apparition. But that is not what Kant means by duty or the voice of conscience.²⁰ He clearly states that conscience or duty is practical reason.

Gewissen ist die dem Menschen in jedem Fall eines Gesetzes seine Pflicht zum Losprechen oder Verurteilen vorhaltende praktische Vernunft.²¹

¹⁸KpV, 35.

¹⁹KpV, 86.

²⁰Bergson, SMR, 14.

²¹MS, 401.

Pflicht: welche eine moralische Nötigung durch seine eigene gesetzgebende Vernunft ist.²²

If we make reason subservient to sensuous desires and deny the possibility of a disinterested act, we destroy genuine morality. Acts are morally good only if they are done with rational consistency without predilection.²³

Das moralische Gesetz verlangt Befolgung aus Pflicht, nicht aus Vorliebe, die man gar nicht voraussetzen kann und soll.²⁴

Das Wesentliche alles sittlichen Werts der Handlungen kommt darauf an, dass das moralische Gesetz unmittelbar den Willen bestimme.²⁵

The fiat justitia ruat coelum is a direct duty of the Kantian ethics. Obey the commands of the moral law without regard for consequences! If Kant is not interested in consequences why does he make it a maxim that every man ought to act in reference to posterity that men may always become better? His interest in consequences lies at the very basis of his moral system when he says that without God, freedom, and

²²MS, 405.

²³KpV, 88.

²⁴KpV, 158.

²⁵KpV, 71.

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immortality the glorious ideas of morality, although objects of approbation and of admiration, could not be springs of purpose and action. The Categorical Imperative also expresses great interest in consequences; for its question is, what would happen if everyone would act as the acting person does. Its very universality presupposes consideration of consequences. Although Kant demands truthfulness by all means, he was his own judge as to the extent of his frankness.

Wahrhaftigkeit im Inneren des Geständnisses vor sich selbst und zugleich im Betragen gegen jeden anderen, sich zur obersten Maxime gemacht, ist der einzige Beweis des Bewusstseins eines Menschen, dass er einen Charakter hat.²⁶

Zwar denke ich Vieles mit der allerklarsten Ueberzeugung und zu meiner grossen Zufriedenheit, was ich niemals den Mut haben werde zu sagen; niemals aber werde ich etwas sagen, was ich nicht denke.²⁷

Happiness for ourselves and others. Duty must be done for duty's sake, but we could not rationally do it if we did not hope to attain happiness. It is out of harmony with the perfect volition of a rational being to desire happiness, to be worthy of it, and yet

²⁶ApH, 239.

²⁷In a letter to Mendelssohn, April 8, 1766.

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not to share in it. Although happiness is a purpose in nature, it should not be made the only ground of a good disposition.²⁸ Man is not made for the sake of happiness.

Morality proper is not concerned with the way in which we can become happy but it tells us how we shall become worthy of happiness, because happiness is not an unconditioned good.

Daher ist auch die Moral nicht eigentlich die Lehre, wie wir uns glücklich machen, sondern wie wir der Glückseligkeit würdig werden sollen.²⁹

Die Glückseligkeit ist, mit der ganzen Fülle ihrer Annehmlichkeit, bei weitem nicht ein unbedingtes Gut.³⁰

Reason already presupposes that every man expects that degree of happiness of which he has made himself worthy by his conduct. Thus the desire for happiness does not directly come under our concept of duty. We are not bound by duty to promote either our own happiness or the happiness of another, for it is in the very act of seeking his own happiness that the perfection of another man as a person consists.

²⁸Hartmann, KEM, 253.

²⁹KpV, 130.

³⁰KU, 13.

and is known as the "Lithuanian Lithuanian" or "Lithuanian Lithuanian" and is the only one of its kind in the world. It is the only one of its kind in the world.

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Was ein jeder unvermeidlich schon von selbst will, das gehört nicht unter den Begriff von Pflicht; denn diese ist eine Nötigung zu einem ungern genommenen Zweck: Es widerspricht sich also zu sagen: man sei verpflichtet, seine eigene Glückseligkeit mit allen Kräften zu befördern. Ebenso ist es ein Widerspruch, eines anderen Vollkommenheit mir zum Zweck zu machen und mich zu deren Beförderung für verpflichtet zu halten. Denn darin besteht eben die Vollkommenheit eines anderen Menschen als einer Person, dass er selbst vermögend ist, sich seinen Zweck nach seinen eigenen Begriffen von Pflicht zu setzen.³¹

However, there are instances when it becomes indirectly our duty to strive for happiness, for instance, if lack of contentment might cause failure to perform one's duty.

Seine eigene Glückseligkeit sichern, ist Pflicht (wenigstens indirekt); denn der Mangel der Zufriedenheit mit seinem Zustande in einem Gedränge von vielen Sorgen und mitten unter unbefriedigten Bedürfnissen könnte leicht eine grosse Versuchung zu Uebertretung der Pflichten werden.³²

The highest good and immortality. Since in this world of the senses happiness and worthiness are not equally proportioned, the adjustment will be made in the life hereafter. It is difficult to see how the satis-

³¹MS, 385.

³²GMS, 399; cf. KpV, 93.

faction of the inclinations of the senses can be obtained in a realm in which there is no sensibility. Yet Kant's conception of the highest good, which is neither virtue nor happiness alone but a moral world in which happiness is duly proportioned according to merit,³³ requires this kind of immortality.

Also ist das höchste Gut praktisch nur unter der Voraussetzung der Unsterblichkeit der Seele möglich.³⁴

Alle Moralität der Handlungen kann nach der Ordnung der Natur niemals ihre vollständige Wirkung in dem leiblichen Leben des Menschen haben, wohl aber in der Geisterwelt nach pneumatischen Gesetzen.³⁵

Sympathy and love of humanity. It is true that Kant never shared the optimism of Shaftesbury and Rousseau regarding the essential goodness of man.³⁶ He recognized the fact of evil and warned us not to make it our duty to increase evil in the world by performing benevolent deeds because of mere sympathy.

Es kann aber unmöglich Pflicht sein, die Uebel in der Welt zu vermehren, mithin auch nicht aus Mitleid wohlzutun; wie denn dieses auch eine beleidigende Art des Wohltuns sein würde.³⁷

³³KpV, 110.

³⁴KpV, 122.

³⁵LM, II, 25.

³⁶Paulsen, IK, 292.

³⁷MS, 457.

Kant rejected sentimental love and asserted that we stand under a discipline of reason. "Wir stehen unter einer Disziplin der Vernunft."³⁸ This fact that we are responsible to ourselves as rational beings makes us despise tender-hearted sympathy³⁹ but binds us to love rationally. The principles of morality must derive their authority solely from reason.⁴⁰

Mitfreude und Mitleid...als Mittel zu Beförderung des tätigen und vernünftigen Wohlwollens zu gebrauchen, ist noch eine besondere, obzwar nur bedingte Pflicht unter dem Namen der Menschlichkeit.⁴¹

Consequently we should never treat humanity in ourselves and in others merely as a means but always as an end.

Kant means by humanity within ourselves and others practical reason,⁴² and he admits that "der Mensch ist zwar unheilig genug, aber die Menschheit in seiner Person muss ihm heilig sein."⁴³

Handle so, dass du die Menschheit, sowohl in deiner Person als in der Person eines jeden anderen, jederzeit zugleich als Zweck, niemals bloss als Mittel brauchst.⁴⁴

Development of all our powers. Just as the securing of happiness, the regard for consequences,

³⁸KpV, 82.

³⁹KpV, 118.

⁴⁰Watson, PKE, 316.

⁴¹MS, 456.

⁴²Dhamberlain, IK, II, 376.

⁴³KpV, 87.

⁴⁴GMS, 429.

Mitfreude and Mitleid are only indirect or conditioned duties, so is the desire to develop all our powers something that we necessarily do without being urged. As a rational being man wants the harmonious growth of his capacities. It is a duty which he owes to himself.

Der Anbau (cultura) seiner Naturkräfte (Geistes-, Seelen- und Leibeskräfte) als Mittel zu allerlei möglichen Zwecken ist Pflicht des Menschen gegen sich selbst.⁴⁵

All the capacities implanted in a creature are destined to unfold themselves completely and conformably to their end in the course of time.

Alle Naturanlagen eines Geschöpfes sind bestimmt, sich einmal vollständig und zweckmässig auszuwickeln.⁴⁶

⁴⁵MS, 444.
⁴⁶IaG, I, 6.

2. THE MORAL CONCEPTIONS OF NIETZSCHE

Morality and its purpose. Morality originated from the instinctive desire of the different races to live under conditions which best subserved their own welfare. When the moral code was once formulated and found good, each race sought to give it force and permanence.

Die Moral ist wesentlich das Mittel, über die Einzelnen hinweg, oder vielmehr durch eine Versklavung der Einzelnen etwas zur Dauer zu bringen.¹

Sobald der Mensch Zwang ausüben kann, übt er ihn aus, um seine Sitten durchzusetzen und einzuführen, denn für ihn sind sie die bewährte Lebensweisheit.²

In order to secure even more force and permanence for the moral code it was, when the time came for fashioning religious systems, credited to the gods or God. Thus the mere expression of instinct became the mandate of a divine law-giver. Human laws were changed into inhuman commands.

As a result of his investigation Nietzsche concluded that there are no moral phenomena. Every so-

¹WZM, 326.

²MA, I, 97.

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On the 1st day of May, 1919, the American Medical Association, at its annual meeting held at the
Hotel Sherman, Chicago, Ill., adopted the following resolution:
Resolved, That the American Medical Association, in its capacity as a national organization,
does hereby express its deep sympathy for the victims of the recent earthquake in Mexico,
and its sincere hope that the people of that country may be spared further disaster.
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Resolved, That the American Medical Association, in its capacity as a national organization,
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and its sincere hope that the people of that country may be spared further disaster.

called moral act is an interpretation.

Es gibt keine moralischen Phänomene, sondern nur eine moralische Interpretation dieser Phänomene.³

According to slave morality anyone is regarded as immoral who seeks spiritual as well as material power. Pride, ambition, and acquisition of property are condemned as evils, whereas humility, forgiveness, contentment, and resignation are esteemed virtues. The success of this kind of morality is due to the fact that the weak so overwhelmingly outnumbered the strong that they could enforce the rules which they thought best for their own protection. According to master morality mercy and sympathy are considered as weaknesses, whereas individuality and strength are cultivated. Everyone ought to decide for himself which kind of morality is best suited to his abilities. But remember well, the noblest and the highest never appeal to the masses.

Das Edelste und Höchste wirkt gar nicht auf die Massen...Die Grösse soll nicht vom Erfolge abhängen.⁴

³WzM, 56.

⁴NNH, 9.

Morality is essentially a matter of our own will. Man is able to make a free decision. On this ability depends his feeling of duty.

Das Gefühl der Pflicht hängt daran, dass wir in bezug auf den Umkreis unserer Macht denselben Glauben haben, wie die andern: nämlich das wir bestimmte Dinge versprechen, uns zu ihnen verpflichten können („Freiheit des Willens“).⁵

Yet the member of the master morality has this disadvantage that he will always be considered as immoral by the masses because he does not depend on traditions, customs, and habits, but on himself.

Der freie Mensch ist unsittlich, weil er in allem von sich und nicht von einem Herkommen abhängen will.⁶

Aber ich habe auch noch in einem andren Sinne das Wort Immoralist zum Abzeichen, zum Ehrenzeichen für mich gewählt; ich bin stolz darauf, dies Wort zu haben, das mich gegen die ganze Menschheit abhebt.⁷

Morality is always an individual matter.⁸ It is always changing but not without a purpose.

Alles auf dem Gebiete der Moral ist geworden, wandelbar, schwankend, alles ist im Flusse, es ist wahr:--aber alles ist auch im Strome: nach Einem Ziele hin.⁹

⁵MOR, II, 112.

⁶MOR, I, 9.

⁷Eh, Warum ich ein Schicksal bin, 6.

⁸Ellis, Art. 1.

⁹MA, I, ii, 107.

The meaning of good and bad. It is mere speculation to determine whether this is the best or the worst of conceivable worlds, because the moral law is confined to man while the rest of nature is completely indifferent.

Abgesehen von aller Theologie und ihrer Bekämpfung liegt es auf der Hand, dass die Welt nicht gut und nicht böse, geschweige denn die beste oder die schlechteste ist und dass diese Begriffe „gut“ und „böse“ nur in bezug auf Menschen Sinn haben, ja selbst hier, in der Weise wie sie gewöhnlich gebraucht werden, nicht berechtigt sind.¹⁰

The terms good and bad depend on moral judgments.¹¹ Up to the present time they have been but relative terms. We have imagined their meaning but never known it.

Die Rangordnung der Güter ist aber keine zu allen Zeiten feste und gleiche; wenn jemand Rache der Gerechtigkeit vorzieht, so ist er nach dem Massstabe einer früheren Kultur moralisch, nach dem der jetzigen unmoralisch.¹²

O meine Brüder, über Sterne und Zukunft ist bisher nur gewähnt, nicht gewusst worden: und darum ist über Gut und Böse bisher nur gewähnt, nicht gewusst worden!¹³

Wenn der Mensch sich nicht mehr für böse hält, hört er auf, es zu sein!¹⁴

The relativity of the terms good and bad is also demonstrated in the history of reformers. These men

¹⁰MA, I, 28; cf. I, 103.

¹¹MOR, I, 38.

¹²MA, I, 42.

¹³AsZ, Von alten und neuen Tafeln, IX, 205.

¹⁴MOR, II, 148.

were denounced as criminals when they tried to set aside the prevailing customs, but when their plans succeeded they were hailed as benefactors.

Jeder der das bestehende Sittengesetz umwarf, hat bisher zuerst immer als schlechter Mensch gegolten: aber wenn man, wie es vorkam, hinterher es nicht wieder aufzurichten vermochte und sich damit zufrieden gab, so veränderte sich das Prädikat allmählich;-- die Geschichte handelt fast nur von diesen schlechten Menschen, welche später gutgesprochen worden sind.¹⁵

Wir Forscher sind wie alle Eroberer Entdecker Schifffahrer Abenteurer von einer verwegenen Moralität und müssen es uns gefallen lassen, im ganzen für böse zu gelten.¹⁶

Good is therefore synonymous with bravery, strength, power, control.

Was ist gut?--Alles was das Gefühl der Macht, den Willen zur Macht, die Macht selbst im Menschen erhöht.¹⁷

In these passages Nietzsche does not mean brutal and ruthless force. His will to power is a will to control, an architect, an artist, and an improver of human nature, not a revolutionary and destructive force.¹⁸

¹⁵MOR, I, 20; cf. WzM, 317, 318.

¹⁶MOR, V, 432.

¹⁷ANT, 2; cf. MOR, III, 189.

¹⁸MA, VIII, 463.

The Categorical Imperative. Affirmation of life is a theme that runs all through Nietzsche's writings because his whole philosophy sprang from his will to become healthy.

Ich machte aus meinem Willen zur Gesundheit, zum Leben, meine Philosophie.¹⁹

Learn to face your destiny unafraid! Affirm life and be courageous!

Alles in allem und grossen: ich will irgendwann einmal nur noch ein Ja-sagender sein!²⁰

Life is worth more than science and knowledge, for knowledge that would destroy life would destroy itself. Thus knowledge presupposes life and is interested in its preservation.

Das Leben ist die höhere, die herrschende Gewalt, denn ein Erkennen, welches das Leben vernichtet, würde sich selbst mit vernichtet haben. Das Erkennen setzt das Leben voraus, hat also an der Erhaltung des Lebens dasselbe Interesse, welches jedes Wesen an seiner eigenen Fortexistenz hat.²¹

This affirmation of life becomes Nietzsche's categorical imperative. We ought to affirm life to

¹⁹Eh, Warum ich so weise bin, 2; cf. Ellis, AFF.

²⁰FW, IV, 276.

²¹NNH, 10.

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such an extent that we are willing to perform every act in such a way that we want to have it repeated an eternal number of times.

War das das Leben? Wohlan! Noch Einmal!²²

Die Frage bei allem und jedem: „willst du dies noch einmal und noch unzählige Male?“²³

This imperative is a severe test of our actions. Therefore Nietzsche gives the additional imperative: Become hard!

Der Imperativ „werdet hart!“, die unterste Gewissheit darüber, dass alle Schaffenden hart sind, ist das eigentliche Abzeichen einer dionysischen Natur.²⁴

This imperative to become hard is almost identical with becoming strong so as to be consistent regardless of the consequences. Nietzsche actually demonstrated this principle in his relationship with Richard Wagner. As soon as he realized that Wagner tried to satisfy the demands of the church, Nietzsche broke this intimate bond of friendship and never saw Wagner again. The same consistency is demonstrated in his demand to live dangerously,²⁵ in his reckless devotion to ideas,²⁶ in

²²AsZ, III, Vom Gesicht und Rätsel, I, 158.

²³FW, IV, 341.

²⁴Eh, Also sprach Zarathustra, 8.

²⁵FW, IV, 283.

²⁶WzM, 435; cf. More, NIE, 18.

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his assertion that the service of truth is the hardest²⁷ and that it cannot be based on noble feelings.²⁸ The whole manner in which Nietzsche utters his criticisms resembles more the tight-rope dancer, whose recklessness may ruin his life at any moment, than a fearful and meek servant of some benevolent prince.

Yet this consistency is not completely without regard for consequences.

„Die Wahrheit muss gesagt werden, und wenn die Welt in Stücke gehen sollte!“--so ruft, mit grossem Munde, der grosse Fichte!--Ja! Ja! Aber man müsste sie auch haben!--Aber er meint, jeder solle seine Meinung sagen, und wenn alles drunter und drüber ginge. Darüber liesse sich mit ihm noch rechten.²⁹

Consequences ought to be considered. Nietzsche is sure that if he remains true to his principles he will some day be regarded as the most benevolent man that ever lived.

Grundgedanke: wir müssen die Zukunft als massgebend nehmen für alle unsere Wertschätzung--und nicht hinter uns die Gesetze unseres Handelns suchen.³⁰

Ich bin bei weitem der furchtbarste Mensch, den es bisher gegeben hat; dies schliesst nicht aus, dass ich der wohlthätigste sein werde.³¹

²⁷ANT, 50.

²⁸WZM, 117.

²⁹MOR, IV, 353.

³⁰WZM, 423.

³¹Eh, Warum ich ein Schicksal bin, 2.

THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY
WASHINGTON, D. C.
JANUARY 1, 1900
SIR:
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 29th ultimo, in relation to the matter of the appointment of a chaplain to the 1st Cavalry, and in reply to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities for their consideration.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
J. H. COOPER, Secretary.

Enclosed for the Adjutant General's Office are two copies of a letter from the Adjutant General to the Secretary of the Army, dated December 29, 1899, in relation to the appointment of a chaplain to the 1st Cavalry, and a copy of a letter from the Secretary of the Army to the Adjutant General, dated January 1, 1900, in relation to the same matter.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
J. H. COOPER, Secretary.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
J. H. COOPER, Secretary.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
J. H. COOPER, Secretary.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
J. H. COOPER, Secretary.

The voice of conscience. To the cave man things did not seem good or bad, but beneficial or harmful. He gave his will to power free exercise. However, when civilization was born there arose the necessity of controlling and regulating this will to power. The individual had to submit to the desire of the majority. The result was that his will to power, which once spent itself in battles with others, had now to turn upon himself. Instead of torturing others, man began to torture his own body and mind. His ancient delight in cruelty remained, but he could no longer satisfy it by fighting his fellow men. Thus conscience arose which is no more than the will to power turned inward. Straightway man became a prey to the feeling of guilt, of sinfulness, and of wrongdoing.

Das ist der Ursprung des „schlechten Gewissens“...Mit ihm war die grösste Erkrankung eingeleitet, von welcher die Menschheit bis heute nicht genesen ist, das Leiden des Menschen am Menschen, an sich: als die Folge einer gewaltsamen Abtrennung von der tierischen Vergangenheit, eines Sprunges und Sturzes gleichsam in neue Lagen und Daseins-Bedingungen, einer Kriegserklärung gegen die alten Instinkte, auf denen bis dahin seine Kraft, Lust und Furchtbarkeit beruhte. Fügen wir sofort hinzu, dass andererseits mit der Tatsache einer gegen sich selbst gekehrten ...Tierseele auf Erden etwas so Neues, Tiefes, Unerhörtes, Rätselhaftes, Wider-

spruchsvolles und Zukunftsvolles gegeben war,
dass der Aspekt der Erde sich damit wesentlich veränderte.³²

Such a conscience which is no more than ingrown fear, pathological self-torture, and an accumulation of prejudices and habits, cannot be an infallible guide to moral conduct. But there is in man an intellectual conscience behind this cloak of customs which is the voice of reason.

Gibt es kein Gewissen mehr? Weisst du nichts von einem intellektuellen Gewissen? Einem Gewissen hinter deinem „Gewissen“?³³

Den meisten fehlt das intellektuale Gewissen.³⁴

Happiness for ourselves and others. The world is not intended for the purpose of satisfying instincts, so that the masses might find their happiness in it.

Die Welt ist zum Glück nicht auf Instinkte hin gebaut, dass gerade bloss gutmütiges Herdengetier darin sein enges Glück fände.³⁵

The desire for happiness has no place in reality.

Everywhere we find the will to power.

Worum kämpfen die Bäume eines Urwaldes miteinander? Um „Glück“?--Um Macht!³⁶

³²ZGM, II, 16.

³³FW, 335.

³⁴FW, 2.

³⁵Eh, Warum ich ein Schicksal bin, 4.

³⁶WZM, 301.

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Man never strove for happiness, he yearned for power, for work, for activity. This is demonstrated by the fact that he is not happier today than the former generations were in their time, but he has increased his power. Man's happiness is his activity.

Trachte ich denn nach Glücke? Ich trachte nach meinem Werke!³⁷

Der Mensch, im Vergleich zu einem Vornmenschen, stellt ein ungeheures Quantum Macht dar,--nicht ein Plus von „Glück“! Wie kann man behaupten, dass er nach Glück gestrebt habe?³⁸

Activity gives us pleasure and pleasure wants eternity. "Alle Lust will Ewigkeit."³⁹ However, this Nietzschean eternity or immortality is nothing more than conservation of energy or eternal return.

Erwägt man nun gar, dass jede Handlung eines Menschen, nicht nur ein Buch, auf irgendeine Art Anlass zu anderen Handlungen, Entschlüssen, Gedanken wird, dass alles, was geschieht, unlösbar fest sich mit allem, was geschehen wird, verknotet, so erkennt man die wirkliche Unsterblichkeit, die es gibt, die der Bewegung: was einmal bewegt hat, ist in dem Gesamtverbande alles Seienden, wie in einem Bernstein ein Insekt, eingeschlossen und verewigt.⁴⁰

³⁷ AsZ, IV, Das Zeichen, 336.

³⁸ WZM, 301.

³⁹ AsZ, IV, Das trunkene Lied, XII, 332.

⁴⁰ MA, I, iv, 208.

Sympathy and love of humanity. It is imperative that we should love ourselves with a wholesome love before we have a right to love others.

Wer aber leicht werden will und ein Vogel,
der muss sich selber lieben...Nicht freilich
mit der Liebe der Siechen und Stüchtigen:
denn bei denen stinkt auch die Eigenliebe!
Man muss sich selber lieben lernen...mit
einer heilen und gesunden Liebe.⁴¹

Certainly we should be benevolent⁴² and show our sympathy,⁴³ but we should not preach sympathy without fellowship of joy. Friends who prove themselves friends in sorrow as well as in fortune and success are real friends. "Mitfreude, nicht Mitleiden, macht den Freund."⁴⁴ One can test any sympathetic person by the degree of joy which he shares with his fellow man.

Die mitleidigen, im Unglück jederzeit hilfreichen Naturen sind selten zugleich die sich mitfreuenden: beim Glück der anderen haben sie nichts zu tun, sind überflüssig, fühlen sich nicht im Besitz ihrer Ueberlegenheit und zeigen deshalb leicht Missvergnügen.⁴⁵

Since we should accept life with its pains and sufferings, everyone who dwells too long on sympathy

⁴¹AsZ, III, Vom Geist der Schwere, II, 195.

⁴²MA, 601.

⁴³MA, 68.

⁴⁴MA, 499; cf. 62.

⁴⁵MA, 321.

will inevitably get sick and melancholic.

Wer einmal, versuchsweise, den Anlässen zum Mitleiden im praktischen Leben eine Zeitlang absichtlich nachgeht und sich alles Elend, dessen er in seiner Umgebung habhaft werden kann, immer vor die Seele stellt, wird unvermeidlich krank und melancholisch. Wer aber gar als Arzt in irgendeinem Sinne der Menschheit dienen will, wird gegen jene Empfindung sehr vorsichtig werden müssen,--sie lähmt ihn in allen entscheidenden Augenblicken und unterbindet sein Wissen und seine hilfreiche feine Hand.⁴⁶

Woe be unto those who have no more to offer than weakening sympathy!

Wehe allen Liebenden, die nicht noch eine Höhe haben, welche über ihrem Mitleiden ist!⁴⁷

Even though Nietzsche demands a wholesome love of one's self, it is impossible to call him an egoist in the bad sense of that term.

Die Gutmütigkeit, die Freundlichkeit, die Höflichkeit des Herzens sind immerquellende Ausflüsse des unegoistischen Triebes und haben viel mächtiger an der Kultur gebaut, als jene viel berühmteren Aeusserungen desselben, die man Mitleiden, Barmherzigkeit und Aufopferung nennt.⁴⁸

Je höher wir uns erheben, um so kleiner erscheinen wir denen, welche nicht fliegen können.⁴⁹

⁴⁶MOR, II, 134.

⁴⁷AsZ, II, Von den Mitleidigen, 89.

⁴⁸MA, I, ii, 49.

⁴⁹MOR, V, 574.

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Love of one's neighbor has often been used to cover up the hardest egoism.⁵⁰ Therefore it is not enough to pretend to love our neighbor.

Das Gebot der Nächstenliebe ist noch niemals zu einem Gebot der Nachbarliebe erweitert worden.⁵¹

Higher than the love of one's neighbor stands the love of the distant future.⁵²

Meine Brüder, zur Nächstenliebe rate ich euch nicht: ich rate euch zur Fernsten-Liebe.⁵³

We must possess a depth of real personality that can carry us beyond weakening sympathy to something constructive. Apart from the fact that no one has ever done anything without a personal motive,⁵⁴ let us recognize our duties to humanity. Let us perform the deeds that are characteristic of a higher culture. Only so shall we be able to make the social order secure.⁵⁵

⁵⁰Eh, 9.

⁵¹WzM, 323.

⁵²AsZ, I, Von der Nächstenliebe, 59-60.

⁵³AsZ, ibid.

⁵⁴MA, I, iii, 133.

⁵⁵MA, 480.

There is a certain amount of evidence to suggest that the present state of affairs is the result of a long and complex process of development.

The present state of affairs is the result of a long and complex process of development.

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The present state of affairs is the result of a long and complex process of development. It is a process which has been going on for many years, and it is one which is still going on. The present state of affairs is the result of a long and complex process of development. It is a process which has been going on for many years, and it is one which is still going on. The present state of affairs is the result of a long and complex process of development. It is a process which has been going on for many years, and it is one which is still going on.

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3. THE RESULT OF THE INVESTIGATION

Kant

1. The free and rational will of man is the only foundation for morality.
2. The principles of morality are valid for all men.
3. Only a rational will is absolutely good.
4. The moral will of God and the moral will of man are expressions of the same laws of reason and consequently identical.
5. Conscience is practical reason.
6. Practical reason demands consistency without predilection. Duty must be done for duty's sake.
7. We stand under a discipline of reason. Therefore treat humanity in yourself as well as in others as an end, and never merely as a means!
8. The Categorical Imperative is: act so that the maxim of thy will can be made a universal law!

Nietzsche

1. There are no moral phenomena. Every moral act is an interpretation.
2. Everyone ought to decide for himself whether he wants to become a master or a slave.
3. Good is any will or power which brings about order and improvement.
4. Morality is an expression of the will to power.
5. An intellectual conscience is our guide to conduct.
6. Master morality demands reckless consistency regardless of the consequences to yourself.
7. We are obliged to realize the ideal of the distant future: supermen. Humanity is a means to that end.
8. The Categorical Imperative is: act so that you are willing to perform this act over and over again!

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

CHAPTER I

1607

1. The first settlement in America was made by the English in 1607 at Jamestown, Virginia.

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9. Sympathy should not interfere with the rational performance of our duty.

10. We despise tender-hearted sympathy, but affirm Mitfreude and Mitleid as means to the advancement of rational benevolence.

11. It is our duty to become worthy of happiness.

12. As a rational being man necessarily wants all his powers to be harmoniously developed.

13. Sometimes it is our duty to strive for happiness if lack of it might cause failure to perform our duty.

14. Be always consistent!

15. Sometimes it is our duty to consider consequences.

16. Mere self-interest poisons morality at its root.

17. Immortality is necessary in order that happiness may be duly proportioned in accordance with worthiness.

9. We should possess a depth that can carry us beyond mere sympathy to something constructive.

10. Friends who prove themselves friends in sorrow as well as in success are real friends. Mitfreude is more important than Mitleid.

11. Every noble person has respect for himself.

12. Superior men will be perfectly balanced individuals.

13. Man never strove for happiness, he yearned for power, for work. Activity makes him happy.

14. Life is more than logic.

15. We ought to consider the most remote consequences of our acts.

16. Love yourself with a wholesome love.

17. All pleasure wants eternity, but immortality is simply motion, eternal return, or conservation of energy.

1. The first of these is the fact that the system is not a simple one, but a complex one, involving many different factors.

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18. The eighteenth is the fact that the system is not a simple one, but a complex one, involving many different factors.

Kant put an end to one-sided intellectualism by making the free and rational will of man the only basis for morality. There is nothing that can be called good except a good will. It is necessary that the will obey the commands of reason, without regard for consequences. Duty must be done for duty's sake. We stand under a discipline of reason which makes us despise tender-hearted sympathy. Strive to be worthy of happiness! Immortality is necessary in order that happiness may be proportioned according to worthiness.

Nietzsche treated morality as an expression of the will to power. The moral person does not seek his happiness, he seeks his work. Good is synonymous with bravery, power, and control. Every act ought to be motivated by the furthest ideal. We ought to live this life as if it were our eternal life.

Kant and Nietzsche agree on the following principles: (1) morality is essentially a matter of the free will; (2) moral laws must be consistently obeyed regardless of consequences; (3) conscience should be the voice of reason; (4) self-respect

should precede altruism; (5) sympathy should be exhibited only sparingly; (6) there is a striking resemblance between Kant's categorical imperative, "Act as if the maxim of thy action were by thy will to become the universal law of nature" and Nietzsche's principle that we ought to live this life in such a way as to be willing to live it over and over again.

Nietzsche differs from Kant on these essential points: (1) he distinguishes between slave and master morality; (2) he considers humanity as a means to the production of superior men; (3) he gives more emphasis to consequences in judging moral acts; (4) he is more concerned with wholesome love of one's self.

the same manner as the other two, but the
results of the analysis of the three
samples are not identical. The first
sample is found to be pure, the second
is found to be pure, and the third
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CHAPTER III

THE POLITICAL CONCEPTIONS OF KANT AND NIETZSCHE

Most of the shortcomings of Kant's moral philosophy are taken care of in his political theory where he gives due consideration to the full and harmonious development of man. The contrast with Nietzsche is reduced to a minimum. They are both struggling to obtain freedom in human relations and do not forget that the progress of the development of the human species is effected by great and powerful egoistic impulses.¹

1. THE POLITICAL CONCEPTIONS OF KANT

Development of all capacities. For Kant history is a development of all the capacities with which nature has endowed the human race. All the capacities, implanted in a creature by nature, are destined to unfold themselves completely and conformably to their end in the course of time.

Alle Naturanlagen eines Geschöpfes sind bestimmt, sich einmal vollständig und zweckmässig auszuwickeln.²

Yet these natural capacities, which are directed towards the use of reason, can be completely developed only in

¹Paulsen, IK; Santayana, EGP.

²IaG, I, 6.

RECOMMENDATION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Board of Directors of the Company has considered the proposal of the Management to acquire the Company's outstanding common stock and has concluded that the proposal is in the best interests of the Company and its stockholders. The Board has approved the proposal and has authorized the Management to carry out the proposal.

RECOMMENDATION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Board of Directors of the Company has considered the proposal of the Management to acquire the Company's outstanding common stock and has concluded that the proposal is in the best interests of the Company and its stockholders. The Board has approved the proposal and has authorized the Management to carry out the proposal.

Very truly yours,
[Signature]
[Name]

The Board of Directors of the Company has considered the proposal of the Management to acquire the Company's outstanding common stock and has concluded that the proposal is in the best interests of the Company and its stockholders. The Board has approved the proposal and has authorized the Management to carry out the proposal.

Very truly yours,
[Signature]
[Name]

the species and not in the individual.

Am Menschen, (als dem einzigen vernünftigen Geschöpf auf Erden) sollten sich diejenigen Naturanlagen, die auf den Gebrauch seiner Vernunft abgezielt sind, nur in der Gattung, nicht aber im Individuum vollständig entwickeln.³

Reason does not work by instinct. It requires experiments, exercise and instruction in order to advance gradually from one stage of insight to another. Hence each man would have to live an enormous length of time in order to learn by himself how to make a complete use of all his natural endowments. Kant's ideal is the complete culture of the human race by means of its own reason. Nature has willed that man shall produce wholly out of himself all that goes beyond the mechanical structure and arrangement of his animal existence. He shall participate in no other happiness or perfection than that he has procured for himself, apart from instinct, by his own reason.

Die Natur hat gewollt, dass der Mensch alles, was über die mechanische Anordnung seines tierischen Daseins geht, gänzlich aus sich selbst herausbringe und keiner anderen Glückseligkeit oder Vollkommenheit teilhaftig werde, als die er sich selbst, frei von Instinkt durch eigene Vernunft verschafft hat.⁴

All the sources of delight which make life bearable, insight, prudence, and goodness, are entirely man's own

³ IaG, II, 6-7.

⁴ IaG, III, 7.

work. The purpose of nature, however, is not so much to give man an agreeable life, but to advance his own self-culture until he makes himself worthy of life and well-being.

The means which nature employs to bring about the development of all the capacities implanted in men is their mutual antagonism in society, but only so far as this antagonism becomes at length the cause of an order among them that is regulated by law.

Das Mittel, dessen sich die Natur bedient, die Entwicklung aller ihrer Anlagen zustande zu bringen, ist der Antagonismus derselben in der Gesellschaft, sofern dieser doch am Ende die Ursache einer gesetzmässigen Ordnung derselben wird. Ich verstehe hier unter dem Antagonismus die ungesellige Geselligkeit der Menschen.⁵

Man wants concord. Nature wants discord, because she knows better what is good for her species. Turning from idleness and inactive contentment, man shall throw himself into toil and suffering in order to find remedies against them and to develop his capacities. Man is a social being because he can develop his capacities in society alone. On the other hand, he is the most unsocial creature. Even the animals are more social than he, because they have a tendency to ease and comfort. Man, however, possesses three impulses which drive him on to a constant struggle for superiority: love of glory, love of gain, and love of power.

⁵IaG, IV, 8-9.

1891. The purpose of the present work is to show that the
 laws of the universe are not arbitrary but are
 determined by the laws of the universe.

The present work is a continuation of the work of the

author in his previous work on the laws of the universe.

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author.

Dank sei also der Natur für die Unvertragsamkeit, für die missgünstig wetteifernde Eitelkeit, für die nicht zu befriedigende Begierde zum Haben, oder auch zum Herrschen! Ohne sie würden alle vortreffliche Naturanlagen in der Menschheit ewig unentwickelt schlummern. Der Mensch will Eintracht; aber die Natur weiss besser, was für seine Gattung gut ist; sie will Zwietracht.⁶

Antagonism is essential to progress and yet there is need for a common social life. The solution of this problem is found in the state where the antagonisms are regulated by laws.

Origin and essence of the state. Anti-social beings, who are moved by glory, gain, and power, are constantly at war with one another. In order not to perish in the war of all against all, they are forced to form an order that is regulated by law. Even if a people were not compelled by internal discord to submit to public laws, war as an external influence would effect it, because without an organized state a people could not defend itself against invasion.

Wenn ein Volk auch nicht durch innere Misshelligkeit genötigt würde, sich unter den Zwang öffentlicher Gesetze zu begeben, so würde es doch der Krieg von aussen tun, indem nach der vorher erwähnten Naturanstalt ein jedes Volk ein anderes es drängende Volk zum Nachbar vor sich findet, gegen das es sich innerlich zu einem Staat bilden muss, um als Macht gegen diesen gerüstet zu sein.⁷

⁶IaG, IV, 9-10.

⁷ZeF, II, 1. Zusatz, 6.

The state is therefore a product of reason and established in the interest of all. Kant definitely shows that the social order cannot be a mere aggregate of independent persons,⁸ but is a unity in which everyone gives up his unlimited freedom and receives a limited freedom in return which is protected by the power of the state. Thus the state is maintained on the basis of a contract which is no historical fact but a rational idea.

Allein dieser Vertrag..., als Koalition jedes besondern und Privatwillens in einem Volk zu einem gemeinschaftlichen und öffentlichen Willen ..., ist keinesweges als ein Faktum vorauszusetzen nötig (ja als ein solches gar nicht möglich); gleichsam als ob allererst aus der Geschichte vorher bewiesen werden müsste, dass ein Volk, in dessen Rechte und Verbindlichkeiten wir als Nachkommen getreten sind, einmal wirklich einen solchen Aktus verrichtet und eine sichere Nachricht oder ein Instrument davon uns mündlich oder schriftlich hinterlassen haben müsse, um sich an eine schon bestehende bürgerliche Verfassung für gebunden zu achten. Sondern es ist eine bloße Idee der Vernunft.⁹

According to Kant the state is therefore a people which rules itself. "Ein Staat ist ein Volk, das sich selbst beherrscht."¹⁰ Consequently everyone must share in the making of the law so that in the law he actually obeys his own will.

Die gesetzgebende Gewalt kann nur dem vereinigten Willen des Volkes zukommen. Denn da von ihr alles Recht ausgehen soll, so muss sie durch ihr Gesetz schlechterdings niemand unrecht tun können.¹¹

⁸Wenley, KPR, 229.

⁹ZeF, II, Folgerung, 1.

¹⁰BKN, Aus der kritischen Zeit, 1, § 12.

¹¹MS, II, § 46, 1.

Forms of government. According to his definition of the state as the people and according to his definition of a citizen as a lawmaker, Kant may be called a modern democrat,¹² although he branded democracy as despotism because the majority decides against those who are not in accord with its decision.

Unter den drei Staatsformen ist die der Demokratie im eigentlichen Verstande des Worts notwendig ein Despotismus, weil sie eine exekutive Gewalt gründet, da alle über und allenfalls auch wider Einen (der also nicht miteinstimmt), mithin alle, die doch nicht alle sind, beschliessen; welches ein Widerspruch des allgemeinen Willens mit sich selbst und mit der Freiheit ist.¹³

The counterpart of democracy is monarchy. Concerning the latter Kant says that it is technically the simplest form of government because everyone is obedient and passive except the ruler who does not regard his subjects as citizens.

Das Simplifizieren ist zwar im Maschinenwerk der Vereinigung des Volks durch Zwangsgesetze die vernünftige Maxime: wenn nämlich alle im Volk passiv sind und einem, der über sie ist, gehorchen; aber das gibt keine Untertanen als Staatsbürger.¹⁴

Kant rejects the monarchical form because the lawgiver as one and the same person may be the executive administrator of his own will instead of expressing the will

¹²Bergson, SMR, 270.

¹³ZeF, II, 1, 3.

¹⁴MS, § 51, 339.

of the people. The highest power belongs to the people.
All individual rights are derived from it.

Denn in ihm (dem Volk) befindet sich ursprünglich die oberste Gewalt, von der alle Rechte der einzelnen, als blosser Untertanen...abgeleitet werden müssen.¹⁵

Since it is impossible practically for everyone to be a ruler Kant accepts the republican or representative form of government. The fewer the number of rulers and the greater the representation embodied in them, the more the political constitution harmonizes with republicanism.

Man kann daher sagen: je kleiner das Personale der Staatsgewalt (die Zahl der Herrscher), je grösser dagegen die Repräsentation derselben, desto mehr stimmt die Staatsverfassung zur Möglichkeit des Republikanism, und sie kann hoffen, durch allmähliche Reformen sich dazu endlich zu erheben.¹⁶

Anarchy is law and freedom without central power, despotism law and power without freedom, barbarism power without freedom and law, but a republic is a central power with freedom and law.

- A. Gesetz und Freiheit ohne Gewalt (Anarchie).
- B. Gesetz und Gewalt ohne Freiheit (Despotism).
- C. Gewalt ohne Freiheit und Gesetz (Barbarei).
- D. Gewalt mit Freiheit und Gesetz (Republik).¹⁷

¹⁵MS, 341.

¹⁶ZeF, II, 4.

¹⁷ANT, 287.

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Functions of government. The chief problem of any political constitution is the problem of power. A republic is a power with freedom and law. It is a form of government from which any arbitrary misuse of power is excluded. While in a monarchy the legislative, the administrative, and the judicial powers were concentrated in one person, in a republic these functions of government are separated for the purpose of making freedom under laws possible.

Ein jeder Staat enthält drei Gewalten in sich, d.i. den allgemein vereinigten Willen in dreifacher Person...: die Herrschergewalt (Souveränität) in der des Gesetzgebers, die vollziehende Gewalt in der des Regierers (zufolge dem Gesetz), und die rechtssprechende Gewalt (als Zuerkennung des Seinen eines jeden nach dem Gesetz) in der Person des Richters.¹⁸

If man lives among others of his kind he needs a master who breaks his self-will and compels him to obey a universal will in relation to which everyone is free. This master is reason and the universal will is the state. The functions of government are therefore to preserve the rational principles of freedom, equality, and political independence.¹⁹

Principles of political right. Political maxims must proceed from the concept of justice and are to

¹⁸MS, II, § 45.

¹⁹EP, II, 3.

Journal of the American Medical Association

Medical Association is the oldest of its kind in the world. It was organized in 1847, and has since that time been the leading authority in the medical profession. It has a membership of over 100,000 physicians and surgeons, and its journal is one of the most important and influential in the world. It is published weekly, and contains a wealth of information on the latest advances in medicine and surgery. It is a valuable resource for all who are interested in the medical profession.

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Vol. 11, No. 11, 1918

be accepted disregarding the physical consequences which will follow their adoption.

Die politischen Maximen müssen nicht von der, aus ihrer Befolgung zu erwartenden, Wohlfahrt und Glückseligkeit eines jeden Staats also nicht vom Zweck, den sich ein jeder derselben zum Gegenstande macht (vom Wollen), als dem obersten (aber empirischen) Princip der Staatsweisheit, sondern von dem reinen Begriff der Rechtspflicht (vom Sollen, dessen Princip a priori durch reine Vernunft gegeben ist) ausgehen, die physischen Folgen daraus mögen auch sein, welche sie wollen.²⁰

A true political philosophy cannot advance a step without first paying homage to the principles of morality. We cannot devise a modified condition of right intermediate between justice and utility. All politics must bow the knee before the principle of right.

Man kann hier nicht halbieren und das Mittelding eines pragmatisch-bedingten Rechts (zwischen Recht und Nutzen) aussinnen, sondern alle Politik muss ihre Knie vor dem ersteren beugen, kann aber dafür hoffen, obzwar langsam, zu der Stufe zu gelangen, wo sie beharrlich glänzen wird.²¹

The essence of right, however, consists in the limitation of the freedom of each individual corresponding with the equally limited freedom of all others.

Recht ist die Einschränkung der Freiheit eines jeden auf die Bedingung ihrer Zustimmung mit der Freiheit von jedermann, insofern diese nach einem allgemeinen Gesetze möglich ist.²²

²⁰ZeF, Anhang, I, 18.

²¹ZeF, Anhang, I, 20.

²²EP, II, 2.

Yet the state is not justified in limiting the freedom of the individual further than regard for the maintenance of right demands. For instance, the state has no right to exercise influence upon thoughts and beliefs. Censorship and forbidding of criticism will result in injury to intellectual progress. It would be a crime against man whose real vocation consists in making progress.

Die Bestimmung des menschlichen Geschlechts im Ganzen ist unaufhörliches Fortschreiten, und die Vollendung derselben ist eine blosser, aber in aller Absicht sehr nützliche Idee von dem Ziele, worauf wir der Absicht der Vorsehung gemäss unsere Bestrebungen zu richten haben.²³

Die Menschen arbeiten sich von selbst nach und nach aus der Rohigkeit heraus, wenn man nur nicht absichtlich künstelt, um sie darin zu erhalten.²⁴

Kant's Rechtslehre demands the widest possible freedom of action.²⁵ Reason should always be allowed public expression, but within laws.

Der öffentliche Gebrauch seiner Vernunft muss jederzeit frei sein.²⁶

Wenn die Vernunft dem Gesetze nicht unterworfen sein will, das sie sich selbst gibt, sie sich unter das Joch der Gesetze beugen muss, die ihr ein anderer gibt; denn ohne irgendein Gesetz kann gar nichts, selbst nicht der grösste Unsinn, sein Spiel lange treiben.²⁷

Against the tyrannic conditions of his time Kant pro-

²³PGM, II, iii, 10.

²⁴LM, II, 142-143.

²⁵Pound, IK, 77.

²⁶LM, II, 137.

²⁷LM, II, 161-162.

claimed man as an autonomous law-giver. A system of laws that would make it possible for anyone to be used as a mere means for the purposes of another is contrary to the idea of right. Nothing can be more terrible than that the actions of one man should be subject to the will of another.²⁸ A person should not allow himself to be misused, nor should he let others trample his rights under foot. Everyone is entitled to seek his own happiness in the way that seems to him best, if he does not infringe upon the liberty of others.

Niemand kann mich zwingen, auf seine Art (wie er sich das Wohlsein anderer Menschen denkt) glücklich zu sein, sondern ein jeder darf seine Glückseligkeit auf dem Wege suchen, welcher ihm selbst gut dünkt, wenn er nur der Freiheit anderer, einem ähnlichen Zwecke nachzustreben, die mit der Freiheit von jedermann nach einem möglichen allgemeinen Gesetze zusammen bestehen kann (d.i. diesem Rechte des andern), nicht Abbruch tut.²⁹

It is further the duty of the state to guarantee equality of rights to all citizens. Everyone is equal before the law. There are no private rights founded on social distinctions. All positions should be open to everyone according to the measure of his capacity.

Jedes Glied desselben muss zu jeder Stufe eines Standes in demselben (die einem Untertan zukommen kann) gelangen dürfen, wozu ihn sein Talent, sein Fleiss und sein Glück hin-

²⁸BKN, A, last § before Von der Freiheit.
²⁹EP, II, 4.

bringen können; und es dürfen ihm seine Mituntertanen durch ein erbliches Prärogativ (als Privilegiaten für einen gewissen Stand) nicht im Wege stehen, um ihn und seine Nachkommen unter demselben ewig niederzuhalten.³⁰

A citizen has not only a right to freedom and equality, he is also politically independent. By political independence Kant means the sharing of all citizens in the legislative power, with the exception of women, children, and servants, who are naturally dependent. Apart from these exceptions, which are difficult to justify on rational grounds, Kant taught that the political counterpart of moral autonomy is to obey only those laws which one has decreed as a member of the legislative power.

Man can as little escape from the conception of right in his private as in his public relations. We do not venture to build politics openly on the mere manipulations of expediency or to renounce all obedience to the conception of public right. The universal will, as it is given a priori whether in one people or in the relation of different peoples to each other, alone determines what is just and right among men.

³⁰EP, II, 7.

It is the special problem of politics to establish agreement with the people. The artifice of a kind of policy that shuns the light would easily be frustrated by publicity being given to its maxims. All principles which require publicity in order that they may not fail of their end are in accordance with right and politics. For if these maxims can only attain their end by publicity they must conform to the common end of the public.

Alle Maximen, die der Publicität bedürfen (um ihren Zweck nicht zu verfehlen), stimmen mit Recht und Politik vereinigt zusammen.³¹

Alle auf das Recht anderer Menschen bezogenen Handlungen, deren Maxime sich nicht mit der Publicität verträgt, sind unrecht.³²

A maxim cannot be right if our publicizing it frustrates our intention and arouses the resistance of all men against our purpose. It is clear that this universal opposition of all against us can arise from nothing else than the injustice which such a maxim threatens to everyone.

Since all actions relating to public rights are wrong if their maxim is not compatible with publicity,

³¹ZeF, Anhang II, 16.

³²ZeF, Anhang II, 4.

it becomes plain that rebellion, were it publicly professed, would make its own purpose impossible. It would therefore have to be kept secret.

Das Unrecht des Aufbruchs leuchtet also dadurch ein, dass die Maxime desselben dadurch, dass man sich öffentlich dazu bekennt, seine eigene Absicht unmöglich machen würde. Man müsste sie also notwendig verheimlichen.³³

If certain defects are found in the constitution it is the duty of the heads of the state to improve the constitution so that it may be brought more and more into conformity with reason.³⁴ Mankind is steadily progressing. Outgrown institutions and laws make way for higher stages of enlightenment. Yet this fact does not demand violent revolutions. Kant stood for gradual reform according to firm principles ("allmähliche Reform nach festen Grundsätzen").³⁵

The meaning of war and its purpose. The republican constitution which Kant advocates requires also that the members of the state should determine for themselves whether there shall be war or not. In decreeing war the people would thus be resolved to bring upon themselves all the horrors of war. This implies such consequences as: to have to fight themselves, to supply

³³ZeF, Anhang II, 7.

³⁴ZeF, Anhang I, 6.

³⁵MS, 355.

the costs of the war, to have to repair the devastations which it leaves behind, and to accept at the end a burden of debt which will go on embittering peace itself, and which it will be impossible ever to pay off on account of the constant threatening of further impending wars. Thus war will gradually be regarded as a very hazardous undertaking, not only because of its artificiality and uncertainty, but also because of its aftereffects in the form of inextinguishable national debts.

Endlich wird selbst der Krieg allmählich nicht allein ein so künstliches, im Ausgange von beiden Seiten so unsicheres, sondern auch durch die Nachwehen, die der Staat in einer immer anwachsenden Schuldenlast (einer neuen Erfindung) fühlt, deren Tilgung unabsehlich wird, ein so bedenkliches Unternehmen, dabei der Einfluss, den jede Staatserschütterung in unserem durch seine Gewerbe so sehr verketteten Weltteil auf alle andere Staaten tut, so merklich: dass sich diese, durch ihre eigene Gefahr gedrungen, obgleich ohne gesetzliches Ansehen, zu Schiedsrichtern anbieten, und so alles von weitem zu einem künftigen grossen Staatskörper anschicken, wovon die Vorwelt kein Beispiel aufzuzeigen hat.³⁶

Yet nothing in life is completely evil. Even war, if it is conducted with order and with respect for civil rights, is something sublime. Its dangers improve the thinking of the people, whereas a long peace usually

³⁶ IaG, VIII, 17.

breeds self-interest, cowardliness, and effeminacy.

Selbst der Krieg, wenn er mit Ordnung und Heiligachtung der bürgerlichen Rechte geführt wird, hat etwas Erhabenes an sich und macht zugleich die Denkungsart des Volks, welches ihn auf diese Art führt, nur um desto erhabener, je mehreren Gefahren es ausgesetzt war und sich mutig darunter hat behaupten können; dahingegen ein langer Frieden den blossen Handelsgeist, mit ihm aber den niedrigen Eigennutz, Feigheit und Weichlichkeit herrschend zu machen und die Denkungsart des Volks zu erniedrigen pflegt.³⁷

This kind of war, of which Kant speaks, is simply an imagination that has never actually occurred. No war can have respect for civil rights because it is the direct expression of self-interest and cowardliness to face the world's problems rationally and courageously. Kant himself admitted that the actual evils of war are so great that they compel men to find out means by which to overcome them. However, it is not only because of the suffering that Kant objects to war, but because it means constraint.³⁸ In war man is used as a means to an end which is a violation of the purpose of creation.

Denn für die Allgewalt der Natur oder vielmehr ihrer uns unerreichbaren obersten Ursache ist der Mensch wiederum nur eine Kleinigkeit. Dass ihn aber auch die Herrscher von seiner eigenen Gattung dafür nehmen und als eine

³⁷KU, 107.

³⁸Schulze-Gaevernitz, IK, 84.

solche behandeln, indem sie ihn teils tierisch als blosses Werkzeug ihrer Absichten belasten, teils in ihren Streitigkeiten gegeneinander aufstellen, um sie schlachten zu lassen,--das ist keine Kleinigkeit, sondern Umkehrung des Endzwecks der Schöpfung selbst.³⁹

Kant never regarded war as an end, but always only as a means to bring about a constitution in which all the capacities of man can be fully developed.⁴⁰ It is our duty to realize a state of public right and if there is a well-grounded hope of its being accomplished, although it may only be by approximation that advances ad infinitum, then perpetual peace is destined to follow the falsity of the so-called treaties of peace which have been but cessations of hostilities.

Wenn es Pflicht, wenn zugleich gegründete Hoffnung da ist, den Zustand eines öffentlichen Rechts, obgleich nur in einer ins Unendliche fortschreitenden Annäherung wirklich zu machen, so ist der ewige Friede, der auf die bisher fälschlich so genannten Friedensschlüsse (eigentlich Waffenstillstände) folgt, keine leere Idee, sondern eine Aufgabe, die nach und nach aufgelöst, ihrem Ziele (weil die Zeiten, in denen gleiche Fortschritte geschehen, hoffentlich immer kürzer werden) beständig näher kommt.⁴⁰

³⁹LM, IV, 136.

⁴⁰ZeF, Anhang II, last §.

Program for achieving peace. The achievement of peace is the entire purpose of jurisprudence.

Man kann sagen, dass diese allgemeine und fortdauernde Friedensstiftung nicht bloss einen Teil, sondern den ganzen Endzweck der Rechtslehre innerhalb der Grenzen der blossen Vernunft ausmache.⁴¹

These are the preliminary propositions which Kant presented for the achievement of the ideal of eternal peace. First, no peace agreement shall be held to be valid when it has been made with a secret reservation that can be the material for a future war. Otherwise it would be merely a suspension of hostilities.⁴² Second, no state shall be acquirable by another state through inheritance, exchange, purchase or donation. The members of a state must not be abused as things that may be managed at will.⁴³ Third, standing armies shall be entirely abolished in the course of time because they excite the states to outrival each other beyond limit.⁴⁴ Fourth, no national debts shall be contracted in connection with the external affairs of the state. A credit system, when used as an instrument of war, is a dangerous

⁴¹MS, 355; cf. ZeF, Anhang I, 17.

⁴²ZeF, I, 1.

⁴³ZeF, I, 2.

⁴⁴ZeF, I, 3.

money power when the debts under it increase to an excessive extent. The national bankruptcy which inevitably follows will necessarily involve many other states.⁴⁵ Fifth, no state shall interfere by force with the constitution and government of another state because such action would make the autonomy of all other states insecure.⁴⁶ Sixth, no state at war with another shall adopt such modes of hostility as would render mutual confidence in a future peace impossible, such as the employment of assassins, poisoners, the violation of a capitulation, and the instigation of treason in the state of the enemy. There must remain some trust in the enemy even during wartime, otherwise hostilities will pass into a war of extermination.⁴⁷

To these preliminary propositions Kant added three definite articles: First, the civil constitution in every state shall be republican.⁴⁸ A republican constitution is founded on three principles: liberty, dependence of all members of society on a single common legislation, and equality of rights. Second, the right of nations shall be founded on a federation of free

⁴⁵ZeF, I, 4.

⁴⁶ZeF, I, 5.

⁴⁷ZeF, I, 6.

⁴⁸ZeF, II, 1.

states in which the rights of each shall be protected.⁴⁹

Third, the rights of men as citizens of the world shall be restricted to conditions of universal hospitality.⁵⁰

Since the possession of power inevitably corrupts the free judgment of reason and the mere application of existing laws does not lead to improvement, it is imperative that the maxims of the philosophers regarding the possibility of a public peace be taken into consideration by the states that are armed for war.

Die Maximen der Philosophen über die Bedingungen der Möglichkeit des öffentlichen Friedens sollen von den zum Kriege gerüsteten Staaten zu Rate gezogen werden.⁵¹

Nations who govern themselves according to laws of equality should not allow the philosophers as a class to disappear or to be silenced. Rather should they be allowed to speak forth their maxims publicly.

A confederation of all nations. Without solving the problem of the relations between the states we cannot have a perfect civil constitution.⁵² Therefore the right of nations shall be founded on a federation of free states.⁵³ The realization of this idea of federalism

⁴⁹ZeF, II, 2.

⁵⁰ZeF, II, 3.

⁵¹ZeF, II, Zusatz, 2.

⁵²ZeF, II, Folgerung, 14.

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may easily be shown. If, for instance, circumstances bring it about that a powerful and enlightened people forms itself into a republic, this will furnish a center to which other states may gradually attach themselves.

Denn wenn das Glück es so fñgt: dass ein mächtiges und aufgeklärtes Volk sich zu einer Republik (die ihrer Natur nach zum ewigen Frieden geneigt sein muss) bilden kann, so gibt diese einen Mittelpunkt der föderativen Vereinigung für andere Staaten ab, um sich an sie anzuschliessen und so den Freiheitszustand der Staaten gemäss der Idee des Völkerrechts zu sichern und sich durch mehrere Verbindungen dieser Art nach und nach immer weiter auszubreiten.⁵³

Those nations which are not willing to give up war will yet be persuaded to cooperate in the establishment of a confederation for the sake of their own interests. This is effected by the commercial spirit which cannot exist along with war.⁵⁴ Thus all nations find themselves moving toward peace, although sometimes not directly from motives of morality.

⁵³ZeF, II, 2, 4.

⁵⁴ZeF, I, Zusatz, 8.

2. THE POLITICAL CONCEPTIONS OF NIETZSCHE

Origin and essence of the state. Nietzsche built his social philosophy on the principle of power. It is historical nonsense to call the state the people because it originated without the consent of the people and without a contract. The state is the result of military conquest and organization.

Ich gebrauche das Wort „Staat": es versteht sich von selbst, wer damit gemeint ist--irgend-ein Rudel blonder Raubtiere, eine Eroberer- und Herren- Rasse, welche, kriegerisch organisiert und mit der Kraft zu organisieren, unbedenklich ihre furchtbaren Tatzten auf eine der Zahl nach vielleicht ungeheuer Überlegene, aber noch gestaltlose, noch schweifende Bevölkerung legt...Jene Schwärmerei ist abgetan, welche ihn mit einem „Vertrage" beginnen liess.¹

Yet the military origin of the state does not force Nietzsche to condemn it as an institution. It is an ingenious arrangement for the protection of individuals, but it becomes immoral if it crushes the individuality of its members. If one exaggerates the cultivation of the state the individual will be destroyed and its original purpose be frustrated.

Der Staat ist eine kluge Veranstaltung zum Schutz der Individuen gegeneinander: übertreibt man seine Veredelung, so wird zuletzt das Individuum durch ihn geschwächt,

¹GdM, II, 14; cf. WzM, 338-339, AsZ, Vom Geist der Schwere, 25.

ja aufgelöst,--also der ursprüngliche Zweck des Staates am gründlichsten vereitelt.²

Throughout his social philosophy Nietzsche reacts violently against any overextension of authority on the part of human society. The state is always immoral because it aims at correct attitudes, normality, and mediocrity which will enable the greatest number of people to live peacefully together in the greatest happiness. It is an enemy of everything exceptional and progressive.

Der Staat oder die organisierte Unmoralität,--inwendig: als Polizei, Strafrecht, Stände, Handel, Familie; auswendig: als Wille zur Macht, zum Kriege, zur Eroberung, zur Rache.³

The state as organized immorality is the coldest of all cold monsters.⁴ There is nothing that Nietzsche despises more than the rule of the masses. The individual must not be identified with the crowd. State and society are justified only as means of producing superior men.

Die Herde ist Mittel, nicht mehr! Aber jetzt versucht man, die Herde als Individuum zu verstehen und ihr einen höheren Rang als dem Einzelnen zuzuschreiben,--tiefstes Missverständnis!⁵

²MA, V, 235.

³WzM, 325.

⁴AsZ, I, Vom neuen Götzen, 46.

⁵WzM, 339.

Forms of government. Apart from the fact that Nietzsche despised the rule of the masses there are two more reasons for his rejection of the democratic form of government. First, any state wants its neighboring state to be a republic for the sole reason that it assumes that this form of government makes the other nation weaker, more distracted, and less fit for war.

Der eine Staat will also die Verdunkelung von Millionen Köpfen eines anderen Staates, um seinen Vorteil aus dieser Verdunkelung zu ziehen. Es ist dies dieselbe Gesinnung, welche die republikanische Regierungsform des nachbarlichen Staates...aus dem alleinigen Grunde unterstützt, weil sie von dieser annimmt, dass sie das Volk schwächer, zerrissener und kriegsunfähiger mache.⁶

Second, the democratization of Europe is an involuntary process of making material and spiritual tyrants.

Die Demokratisierung Europas ist zugleich eine unfreiwillige Veranstaltung zur Züchtigung von Tyrannen,--das Wort in jedem Sinne verstanden, auch im geistigsten.⁷

It is the aim of the modern politicians to multiply and to protect the inferior elements of the race because their power depends on them.

⁶MA, I, viii, 453.

⁷JGB, VIII, 242.

Nietzsche's fight against the vulgarizing tendencies of modern socialist society can easily be understood if one considers his love for excellence and his longing to see strong and superior individuals. The trouble with socialism is that it will weaken the individual by creating an abundance of laziness which will finally lead to calamity.⁸ The workingman's healthy instincts will be undermined and a feeling of dissatisfaction will give room to a feeling of revenge. In a healthy state, however, dissatisfaction is the great stimulus of life and not of revenge.

Diese Unbefriedigung, statt das Leben zu verleiden, ist das grosse Stimulans des Lebens.⁹

Denn dass der Mensch erlöst werde von der Rache: das ist mir die Brücke zur höchsten Hoffnung und ein Regenbogen nach langen Unwettern.¹⁰

All democratic and socialistic forms of government make the mistake of trying to advance the masses all at once, which cannot be done. Man as a species does not progress at all.

Der Mensch als Gattung ist nicht im Fortschritt.¹¹

Dass die Gattungen einen Fortschritt darstellen, ist die unvernünftigste Behauptung von der Welt.¹²

⁸WZM, 332.

⁹WZM, 297.

¹⁰AsZ, II, Von den Taranteln, 99.

¹¹WZM, 292.

¹²WZM, 291.

Individual effort and not a complicated form of government made us free and will continue to make us still freer. Therefore Nietzsche demands as little state as possible. "So wenig als möglich Staat!"¹³ Socialism wants "so viel Staat wie möglich," Nietzsche "so wenig Staat wie möglich."¹⁴

The ideas and doings of nations are infinitely less important than the ideas and doings of exceptional individuals. The masses are conservative and would hardly make any progress if single master individuals would not demonstrate new ways of advancement. The goal of humanity lies in its highest types.

Das Ziel der Menschheit kann nicht am Ende liegen, sondern nur in ihren höchsten Exemplaren.¹⁵

Ich lehre euch den Uebermenschen. Der Mensch ist etwas, das überwunden werden soll. Was habt ihr getan, ihn zu überwinden?

Alle Wesen bisher schufen etwas über sich hinaus: und ihr wollt die Ebbe dieser grossen Flut sein und lieber noch zum Tiere zurückgehen, als den Menschen überwinden?¹⁶

The only hope for humanity lies in the quality of its men and in action.¹⁷ True progress is threatened in any social order which makes the advantage of the

¹³MOR, III, 179.

¹⁴MA, I, viii, 473.

¹⁵NNH, 9.

¹⁶AsZ, I, iii, 6.

¹⁷Buck, WGA, 245.

average rather than the distinguished men its first object.¹⁸ In the place of the present man must step the master of the earth, the discoverer and creator of new values who suffers from no disharmony.

Die bisherigen Aristokraten, geistliche und weltliche, beweisen nichts gegen die Notwendigkeit einer neuen Aristokratie.¹⁹

We do not want to be ruled by counts, earls, and dukes, but by our ablest men.²⁰ In the Nietzschean state of efficient aristocracy the success of those who are wisest mentally and strongest physically would be guaranteed. Since there is hardly any governmental interference, the race would make rapid progress and the strong could grow stronger and stronger, whereas the weak would become more and more obedient. By these strong individuals Nietzsche does not mean capitalistic exploiters who accumulate large fortunes,²¹ but capable leaders under whom the workingmen are glad to work for progress.

Es ist seltsam, dass die Unterwerfung unter mächtige, furchterregende, ja schreckliche Personen, unter Tyrannen und Heerführer, bei weitem nicht so peinlich empfunden wird als diese Unterwerfung unter unbekannte und uninteressante Personen, wie es alle Grössen

¹⁸More, NIE, 75.

¹⁹WzM, 419.

²⁰Durant, MP, 466-467.

²¹MA, II, 340.

der Industrie sind: in dem Arbeitgeber sieht der Arbeiter gewöhnlich nur einen listigen, aussaugenden, auf alle Not spekulierenden Hund von Menschen...Den Fabrikanten...fehlten bisher wahrscheinlich allzusehr alle jene Formen und Abzeichen der höheren Rasse.²²

Everyone can become a leader in human society if he performs mighty deeds of intellectual and physical daring. This gigantic exploitation of human labor finds its justification in the creation of superior men. If we want this end then we must also agree to the means, namely the victory of the stronger and the downfall of the weaker. All races and all people are under obligation to strive to produce valuable individuals.

Völker und Rassen: sie bilden den „Leib“ zur Erzeugung von einzelnen wertvollen Individuen, die den grossen Prozess fortsetzen.²³

Principles of political right. Although Nietzsche built his whole political philosophy on the principle of power, he is not a blind worshipper of brutal force.

Immer noch liegt man vor der Kraft auf den Knien--nach alter Sklaven-Gewohnheit--und doch ist, wenn der Grad von Verehrungswürdigkeit festgestellt werden soll, nur der Grad der Vernunft in der Kraft entscheidend.²⁴

²²FW, I, 40.

²³WzM, 294.

²⁴MOR, V, 548.

Veneration depends on reason and not on false promises.

Wenn man der Bestie blutige Fleischstücke aus der Nähe zeigt und wieder wegzieht, bis sie endlich brüllt: meint ihr, dass dies Gebrüll Gerechtigkeit bedeute?²⁵

Justice is not equality of rights, comfort, security, and physical well-being ("das allgemeine grüne Weide-Glück der Herde"),²⁶ but exchange under the presupposition of an almost equal balance of power.

Gerechtigkeit ist also Vergeltung und Austausch unter der Voraussetzung einer ungefähr gleichen Machtstellung.²⁷

Nietzsche does not want to be mistaken for a preacher of equality simply because men are not equal and they should not become equal.

Mit den Predigern der Gleichheit will ich nicht vermischt und verwechselt sein. Denn so redet mir die Gerechtigkeit: „die Menschen sind nicht gleich.“

Und sollen es auch nicht werden!²⁸

Vor dem Pöbel aber wollen wir nicht gleich sein.²⁹

This inequality of kind must carry with it inequality of rights. Superior men should have more privileges because they have more duties. It is in this sense that Nietzsche proclaims, "Wir empfinden alle Rechte

²⁵ MA, I, viii, 451.

²⁶ JGB, II, 44.

²⁷ MA, I, ii, 92.

²⁸ AsZ, II, Von den Taranteln, 100; cf. Von den Gelehrten, 127.

²⁹ AsZ, Vom höheren Menschen, 1.

1945

There was no direct evidence
that the subject was involved
in the activities of the
organization during the period
1941-1945.

The subject was not found to be
involved in the activities of the
organization during the period
1941-1945.

The subject was not found to be
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als Eroberungen."³⁰ We are not equal, but rights may be achieved by everyone.

A social order depends on the intelligence and the character of its leadership. Blind fanatics desire to change from high to low or to an equality. This is the same as if we would outroot the plant of culture and put its top into the ground while the root may enjoy the sun. The demand for equality is suicidal, rhetorical, and insincere. Rights depend on personal achievements. My right is that part of my power which others have granted me and in which they intend to preserve me.

Meine Rechte: das ist jener Teil meiner Macht, den mir die anderen nicht nur zugestanden haben, sondern in welchem sie mich erhalten wollen.³¹

However, the granting of power depends entirely on personal qualifications. It must be emphasized in this connection that Nietzsche opposed all forms of exclusiveness. The true masters must be willing and eager to welcome to their rank all who display the qualities which make a man extraordinarily fit and efficient. It is ridiculous to preach equality if variety is the spice of life.

³⁰WZM, 51.

³¹MOR, II, 112.

and Government, and in the end, the rights may be
adjusted by agreement.

A novel story, however, on the subject of the
character of the Government, and the various
to which the rights are to be adjusted. This is
the case as it is not without the right of the
the law into the various rights and not only the
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John Doe, and the
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John Doe, and the
John Doe, and the

The worth of a thing often depends on the difficulty in getting it. The struggle for liberty has developed strength, courage, and resourcefulness in the human race. It would be wrong, however, to waste this precious achievement on those who are not worthy of it. Only superior men should be allowed to give their will to power free expression because everything they do will contribute to the advancement of the human race.

Nur dem veredelten Menschen darf die Freiheit des Geistes gegeben werden.³²

Superior men have perfect insight in the laws of nature and consequently should be free to express their thoughts.

It would be a serious mistake to believe that Nietzsche did not respect the aspirations of the working class because he did not wish them to have complete freedom of expression. He never deceived the laborer with false hopes but tried to improve his condition by a better leadership. Only the master must have a difficult life because his highest aims grow out of his deepest discontentments. Anyone who wants happiness should be free to pursue it.

Dem Individuum, sofern es sein Glück will, soll man keine Vorschriften über den Weg zum

³²MA, II, 350.

Glück geben: denn das individuelle Glück quillt aus eigenen, jedermann unbekannten Gesetzen, es kann mit Vorschriften von aussen her nur verhindert, gehemmt werden.³³

The violent instinct must become weaker and justice should increase in everything. Instead of revolution and violence Nietzsche advocated gradual change.

Nicht gewaltsame neue Verteilungen, sondern allmähliche neue Umschaffungen des Sinnes tun not, die Gerechtigkeit muss in allen grösser werden, der gewalttätige Instinkt schwächer.³⁴

Hierbei ist nichts mehr zu wünschen als Vorsicht und langsame Entwicklung.³⁵

Dass also ein Umsturz wohl eine Kraftquelle in einer matt gewordenen Menschheit sein kann, nimmermehr aber ein Ordner, Baumeister, Künstler, Vollender der menschlichen Natur.³⁶

Inzwischen wächst und wächst die organisierende, die zur Herrschaft berufne „Idee“ in der Tiefe,--sie beginnt zu befehlen, sie leitet langsam aus Nebenwegen und Abwegen zurück, sie bereitet einzelne Qualitäten und Tüchtigkeiten vor, die einmal als Mittel zum Ganzen sich unentbehrlich erweisen werden.³⁷

However, there are instances in which we ought to honor a revolutionist for having wakened us out of our slumber in which we did not see the weaknesses in our social structure.

Es gibt Fälle, wo man einen solchen Aufständischen darum selbst zu ehren hätte,

³³MOR, II, 108.

³⁴MA, I, viii, 452.

³⁵MA, I, viii, 450.

³⁶MA, I, viii, 463.

³⁷Eh, 9.

weil er an unsrer Gesellschaft etwas empfindet,
gegen das der Krieg not tut:--wo er uns aus
dem Schlummer weckt.³⁸

The meaning of war and its purpose. Much has been
said about Nietzsche's attitude towards war, but few
interpreters realize that he used the term in many
different senses.

There are a number of passages in which Nietzsche
makes certain remarks concerning war as a historical
fact. He admits that sometimes wars are necessary in
order to awaken the lazy masses of humanity.

Einstweilen kennen wir keine anderen
Mittel, wodurch mattwerdenden Völkern
jene rauhe Energie des Feldlagers, jener
tiefe unpersönliche Hass, jene Mörder-
Kaltblütigkeit mit gutem Gewissen, jene
gemeinsame organisierende Glut in der
Vernichtung des Feindes, jene stolze
Gleichgültigkeit gegen grosse Verluste,
gegen das eigene Dasein und das der
Befreundeten, jenes dumpfe erdbebenhafte
Erschüttern der Seele ebenso stark und
sicher mitgeteilt werden könnte, wie
dies jeder grosse Krieg tut.³⁹

Yet it is only his contempt for mediocrity and conserva-
tism that makes him favor war. Nietzsche's own personal
opinion is clearly demonstrated when he spoke about the
consequences of war and when he denounced the weak

³⁸WzM, 318.

³⁹MA, I, viii, 477.

masses that are driven by their desire to rule, thus enabling an ambitious prince to rush into war with the good conscience of his people as his excuse.

Es kommt immer wieder die Stunde, wo die Masse...bereit ist...als siegreiche, tyrannisch willkürliche Nation über andre Nationen zu schalten...dass der ehrgeizige oder klug vorsorgende Fürst einen Krieg vom Zaune brechen und das gute Gewissen des Volkes seinem Unrecht unterschieben kann. Die grossen Eroberer haben immer die pathetische Sprache der Tugend im Munde geführt...Wunderliche Tollheit der moralischen Urtheile!40

Krieg...macht den Sieger dumm, den Besiegten boshaft.41

Der grösste Nachteil der jetzt so verherrlichten Volksheere besteht in der Vergeudung von Menschen der höchsten Zivilisation; nur durch die Gunst aller Verhältnisse gibt es deren überhaupt,-- wie sparsam und ängstlich sollte man mit ihnen umgehen, da es grosser Zeiträume bedarf, um die zufälligen Bedingungen zur Erzeugung so zart organisierter Gehirne zu schaffen!42

On the other hand Nietzsche's whole philosophy of the transvaluation of values is called the great war⁴³ and the book Götzen-Dämmerung "eine grosse Kriegserklärung."⁴⁴ This battle cannot be waged where there

⁴⁰MOR, 189.

⁴¹MA, I, viii, 444.

⁴²MA, I, viii, 442.

⁴³Eh, Jenseits von gut und böse, 1.

⁴⁴GD, Vorwort.

is contempt. It is the war without gunpowder, smoke,
and strained ligaments.

Wo man verachtet, kann man nicht Krieg
führen...Ich greife nie Personen an...
Ich greife nur Dinge an.⁴⁵

Es ist der Krieg, aber der Krieg ohne
Pulver und Dampf, ohne kriegerische
Attitüden, ohne Pathos und verrenkte
Gliedmassen.⁴⁶

This war against superstition and unreasoning faith
with their long train of fears, horrors, doubts, frauds,
and injustices should be the duty of every man, in order
to prepare the way for an age in which heroism is carried
into knowledge and wars are waged for ideas and their
consequences.

Euren Feind sollt ihr suchen, euren Krieg
sollt ihr führen und für eure Gedanken! Und
wenn euer Gedanke unterliegt, so soll eure
Redlichkeit darüber noch Triumph rufen!

Ihr sollt den Frieden lieben als Mittel
zu neuen Kriegen...Eure Arbeit sei ein
Kampf, euer Friede sei ein Sieg!⁴⁷

Denn es soll einem noch höheren Zeitalter
den Weg bahnen und die Kraft einsammeln,
welche jenes einmal nötig haben wird,--
jenes Zeitalter, das den Heroismus in die
Erkenntnis trägt und die Kriege führt um
der Gedanken und ihrer Folgen willen.⁴⁸

This peace, which is a means to new wars, has often
been interpreted as proving Nietzsche's warlike

⁴⁵ Eh, Warum ich so weise bin, 7.

⁴⁶ Eh, Menschliches Allzumenschliches, 1.

⁴⁷ AsZ, Vom Kriege und vom Kriegsvolke, 45; cf. FW, II, 92.

⁴⁸ AsZ, Gespräch mit den Königen, 2, WzM, 100, 401, 418.
FW, IV, 283; 324.

At present, it is the most common, simple,

and efficient method.

It is, however, very simple, and the only one
which is not complicated by the use of
any special apparatus.

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which is not complicated by the use of
any special apparatus.

There are several methods of measuring the
weight of a substance, and the most common
and simplest is the use of a balance. In some
cases, however, the use of a balance is not
possible, and the weight must be determined
by other means. In such cases, the use of
a balance is not possible, and the weight must
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attitude, but the context deals with spiritual war for which a period of preparation is as essential as in any other struggle of achievement.

The racial and national problem. Quite in agreement with Nietzsche's attacks on war are his objections to racialism and nationalism. It is the sign of a strong nation to break national self-conceit. A weak nation develops into a prison house.

Wenn nämlich ein Volk vorwärtsgeht und wächst, so sprengt es jedesmal den Gürtel, der ihm bis dahin sein nationales Ansehen gab; bleibt es stehen, verkümmert es, so schliesst sich ein neuer Gürtel um seine Seele; die immer härter werdende Kruste baut gleichsam ein Gefängnis herum, dessen Mauern immer wachsen.⁴⁹

Nationalism is something terribly artificial and would not be able to maintain itself if it would not use slyness, lies, and oppression in order to hold its prestige.

Gibt es irgendeinen Gedanken hinter diesem Hornvieh-Nationalismus?⁵⁰

Dieser künstliche Nationalismus ist übrigens so gefährlich, wie der künstliche Katholizismus es gewesen ist, denn er ist in seinem Wesen ein

⁴⁹ MA, II, 323.

⁵⁰ WzM, 337.

gewaltsamer Not- und Belagerungszustand, welcher von Wenigen über Viele verhängt ist, und braucht List, Lüge und Gewalt, um sich in Ansehen zu halten.⁵¹

Diese kulturwidrigste Krankheit und Unvernunft, die es gibt, den Nationalismus, diese névrose nationale, an der Europa krank ist, diese Verewigung der Kleinstaaterei Europas, der kleinen Politik: sie haben Europa selbst um seine Vernunft--sie haben es in eine Sackgasse gebracht.--Weiss jemand ausser mir einen Weg aus dieser Sackgasse?...Eine Aufgabe, gross genug, die Völker wieder zu binden?⁵²

Nationalism has robbed the European nations of their common sense. Yet Nietzsche is sure that the destructive work of nationalism will force the nations of Europe into cooperation. With this hope in mind he says that we ought to meet racial self-glorification with the term "Wir guten Europäer."

Dank der krankhaften Entfremdung, welche der Nationalitäts-Wahnsinn zwischen die Völker Europas gelegt hat und noch legt, dank ebenfalls den Politikern des kurzen Blicks und der raschen Hand, die heute mit seiner Hilfe obenauf sind und gar nicht ahnen, wie sehr die auseinander-lösende Politik, welche sie treiben, notwendig nur Zwischenakts-Politik sein kann,--dank alledem und manchem heute ganz Unaussprechbaren werden jetzt die unzweideutigsten Anzeichen übersehn oder willkürlich und lügenhaft umgedeutet, in denen sich ausspricht, dass Europa Eins werden will.⁵³

⁵¹MA, I, viii, 475.

⁵²Eh, Der Fall Wagner, 2.

⁵³JGB, VIII, 256.

Nationalism has been preserved mainly in the interest of certain royal dynasties. In fact, we are not German enough to advocate nationalism and race hatred, or to take delight in that national blood-poisoning which sets up quarantines between the nations of Europe. Therefore we should fearlessly style ourselves good Europeans and labor actively for the amalgamation of all nations including the Jews.

Sobald es sich nicht mehr um Konservierung von Nationen, sondern um die Erzeugung einer möglichst kräftigen europäischen Mischrasse handelt, ist der Jude als Ingredienz ebenso brauchbar und erwünscht als irgendein anderer nationaler Rest...Hat man dies einmal erkannt, so soll man sich nur als guten Europäer ausgeben und durch die Tat an der Verschmelzung der Nationen arbeiten.⁵⁴

Since God does not do this work for us, we ourselves must aim at goals that embrace the whole world ("müssen die Menschen selber sich ökumenische, die ganze Erde umspannende Ziele stellen").⁵⁵

Hat man dies einmal erkannt, so soll man sich nur ungescheut als guten Europäer ausgeben und durch die Tat an der Verschmelzung der Nationen arbeiten.⁵⁶

⁵⁴MA, I, viii, 475.

⁵⁵MA, I, i, 15.

⁵⁶MA, I, viii, 475; cf. JGB, VI, 208, FW, V, 377.

Das Europa sich entschliessen müsste,...
 Einen Willen zu bekommen...damit endlich die
 langgesponnene Komödie seiner Kleinstaateri
 ...zu einem Abschluss käme.⁵⁷

Those who are best qualified for this task are Heimatlose. They are the forerunners of a united Europe⁵⁸ because their race is mixed and their spirit is free from racial self-admiration.

Wir Heimatlose, wir sind der Rasse und Abkunft nach zu vielfach und gemischt, als „moderne Menschen“, und folglich wenig versucht, an jener verlogenen Rassen-Selbstbewunderung und Unzucht teilzunehmen.⁵⁹

These homeless people are generous, rich in spirit, and conquerors. While Napoleon was the forerunner of the idea of a united Europe, but tried to establish it by force, these Heimatlosen work on the basis of natural law.

⁵⁷JGB,VI,208.

⁵⁸AsZ,IV, der Schatten; FW,V,377; JGB, VII,241.

⁵⁹FW,V,377; cf. 362.

THE RESULT OF THE INVESTIGATION

Kant

1. Natural capacities can be completely developed only in the species and not in the individual.
2. Love of glory, of gain, and of power are essential to progress.
3. The state is a product of reason and established in the interest of all.
4. The state is a people which rules itself.
5. Every citizen is a lawmaker.
6. Democracy is a despotism because the majority decides against the minority.
7. The fewer the number of rulers and the greater the representation embodied in them, the more does the constitution harmonize with republicanism.
8. Right will ultimately triumph.

Nietzsche

1. Man as a species does not progress at all. The goal of humanity lies in its highest types.
2. The will to power is the universal law of life.
3. The state is the result of military conquest and organization. It is necessary for the protection of the individual, but its importance should not be exaggerated.
4. The state is organized immorality.
5. Only master individuals can discover and create new values.
6. Democracy produces material and spiritual tyrants.
7. In an efficient aristocracy the success of those who are wisest mentally and strongest physically would be guaranteed.
8. The violent instincts must become weaker that justice may increase.

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

CHAPTER I

THE

1. The first settlers of the United States were the English, who came to the country in 1607.
2. The first settlement was at Jamestown, Virginia.
3. The first settlement in the West was at St. Louis, Missouri, in 1764.
4. The first settlement in the South was at Charleston, South Carolina, in 1670.
5. The first settlement in the North was at New York, in 1614.
6. The first settlement in the Northwest was at Detroit, Michigan, in 1701.
7. The first settlement in the Southwest was at Santa Fe, New Mexico, in 1598.
8. The first settlement in the Far West was at San Francisco, California, in 1776.
9. The first settlement in the Pacific Northwest was at Astoria, Oregon, in 1792.
10. The first settlement in the Rocky Mountains was at Fort Collins, Colorado, in 1802.
11. The first settlement in the Great Plains was at Fort Union, New Mexico, in 1821.
12. The first settlement in the Great Basin was at Salt Lake City, Utah, in 1847.
13. The first settlement in the Great Salt Lake was at Big Water, Utah, in 1847.
14. The first settlement in the Great Salt Lake was at Big Water, Utah, in 1847.
15. The first settlement in the Great Salt Lake was at Big Water, Utah, in 1847.
16. The first settlement in the Great Salt Lake was at Big Water, Utah, in 1847.
17. The first settlement in the Great Salt Lake was at Big Water, Utah, in 1847.
18. The first settlement in the Great Salt Lake was at Big Water, Utah, in 1847.
19. The first settlement in the Great Salt Lake was at Big Water, Utah, in 1847.
20. The first settlement in the Great Salt Lake was at Big Water, Utah, in 1847.

9. The essence of right consists in the limitation of the freedom of each individual corresponding with the equally limited freedom of all others.

10. The state is not justified in limiting the freedom of the individual further than regard for the maintenance of right demands.

11. No one can force another person to become happy in the way in which he expects to find happiness.

12. It should be possible for everyone to obtain any position to which his talent, industry, or fortune may be capable of raising him.

13. Women, children, and servants do not enjoy equality of rights.

14. Freedom not within the laws of reason destroys itself.

15. All actions are wrong if their maxim is not compatible with publicity.

16. We have no right to rebellion because if it were publicly professed it would make its own purpose impossible. It is the duty of the heads of the state to improve the constitution so that it may be brought more and more into conformity with reason.

9. My right is that part of my power which others have granted me and in which they intend to preserve me.

10. As little state as possible!

11. Anyone who wants happiness should be free to pursue it.

12. Everyone can become a leader in human society if he performs mighty deeds of intellectual and physical daring.

13. The greatest rights can be given only to the greatest men.

14. Only superior men may have the right to express themselves freely.

15. The masses are always wrong.

16. Not revolution and violence, but gradual change.

17. A relative security against abuse of political power may be obtained by dividing the functions of government into legislative, executive, and judicial departments.

18. A long peace tends to breed self-interest, cowardice, and effeminacy.

19. The achievement of peace is the entire purpose of jurisprudence and a confederation of all nations is the solution of the international problem.

20. War makes man a means and thus counteracts the purpose of nature.

17. The only hope for humanity lies in the quality of its men.

18. War might sometimes be necessary in order to awaken the lazy mass of humanity.

19. We should fearlessly style ourselves good Europeans and labor for the amalgamation of all nations including the Jews.

20. War wastes men of the highest civilization.

The central element of Kant's political philosophy is the concept of freedom within the laws of the state. Censorship and forbidding of criticism will result in injury to intellectual progress. The state should represent the interests of all. All actions are wrong if they are not compatible with publicity. It is the duty of the representatives of the people to bring the constitution into conformity with reason. Mankind is steadily progressing. A federation of nations will be the final solution of the international problem.

The chief emphasis in Nietzsche's political philosophy is upon the fact that if a government cannot develop

sufficient nobility of character in its leadership it is doomed to failure. If one glorifies the state and weakens the power of the individual, the original purpose of the state will be frustrated. In an efficient aristocracy the success of those who are wisest mentally and strongest physically would be guaranteed. Narrow racialism and blind nationalism stand in the way of a united Europe.

Kant and Nietzsche would agree that strong and superior leaders are needed in an ideal government. If a state is largely ruled by the vulgar and commonplace it will perish from the very complexity and difficulties of its problems. Social changes must proceed in accordance with existing and amendable laws. The final product of political activity should be a union of nations.

CHAPTER IV

THE AESTHETIC CONCEPTIONS OF KANT AND NIETZSCHE

In Nietzsche's life beauty played a more prominent role than in the life of the very reasonable Kant. For him beauty is the supreme purpose of existence, whereas for Kant beauty is disconnected from all interest and placed into the realm of pure contemplation.

1. THE AESTHETIC CONCEPTIONS OF KANT

Purposiveness without purpose. The theoretical reason cannot pass from the realm of nature to the supra-sensuous province of freedom. It is the task of freedom, however, to realize ends in the sensible world. Consequently nature must be so conceived as to make it possible for ends to be realized.

Der Freiheitsbegriff soll den durch seine Gesetze aufgegebenen Zweck in der Sinnenwelt wirklich machen, und die Natur muss folglich auch so gedacht werden können, dass die Gesetzmässigkeit ihrer Form wenigstens zur Möglichkeit der in ihr zu bewirkenden Zwecke nach Freiheitsgesetzen zusammenstimme.¹

This is possible through the idea of purposiveness

¹KU, XIX-XX.

without purpose. Through the conception of conformity to purpose in nature, the faculty of judgment mediates the transition from the realm of nature to the realm of freedom.

Es ist also wenigstens vorläufig zu vermuten, dass die Urteilskraft...einen Uebergang vom reinen Erkenntnisvermögen, d.i. vom Gebiete der Naturbegriffe, zum Gebiete des Freiheitsbegriffs bewirken werde, als sie im logischen Gebrauche den Uebergang vom Verstande zur Vernunft möglich macht.²

Kant distinguished two kinds of conformity to purpose. Subjective conformity to purpose is founded on the immediate pleasure we take in the form of the object, in merely reflecting upon it.

Wir haben gesehen: dass die Vorstellung der Zweckmäßigkeit der ersteren Art auf der unmittelbaren Lust an der Form des Gegenstandes in der blossen Reflexion über sie beruhe.³

Objective conformity to purpose, on the other hand, does not deal with the feeling of pleasure derived from the contemplation of things, but with the understanding in its judgment of things.

Die...Zweckmäßigkeit der zweiten Art... hat nichts mit einem Gefühle der Lust an

²KU, XXIV-XXV.

³KU, XLIX.

den Dingen, sondern mit dem Verstande in Beurteilung derselben zu tun.⁴

We recognize in art an immediate pleasure in the form of the object, but do not bring our notion of the beautiful object through the understanding into relation with the object. Through the faculty of imagination we bring our notion of the beautiful into relation with ourselves.

Um zu unterscheiden, ob etwas schön sei oder nicht beziehen wir die Vorstellung nicht durch den Verstand auf das Objekt zum Erkenntnis, sondern durch die Einbildungskraft (vielleicht mit dem Verstande verbunden) auf das Subjekt und das Gefühl der Lust oder Unlust desselben.⁵

Absence of desire is therefore the very essence of aesthetic enjoyment. The more in the contemplation of an object we forget the actual conditions about us the deeper will be our enjoyment. It is the purpose of art to give man his true inner freedom.⁶ Art is free creation.

Von Rechts wegen sollte man nur die Hervorbringung durch Freiheit, d.i. durch eine Willkür, die ihren Handlungen Vernunft zum Grunde legt, Kunst nennen.⁷

⁴KU, XLIX.

⁵KU, 3-4.

⁶Francke, IK, 73.

⁷KU, 174.

The meaning of the beautiful. The faculty of judging the beautiful is taste. Judgments of taste are not logical, but aesthetic. Taste is merely a regulative faculty of judging the form in connection with the manifold in the power of the imagination.⁸ Thus beauty can only be a form of the reaction of the mind upon impressions received from within or without.⁹ It is the object of disinterested pleasure and arises from pure contemplation.

Das Wohlgefallen, welches das Geschmacksurteil bestimmt ist ohne alles Interesse.¹⁰

Beauty may therefore be defined as a form of the conformity of an object to purpose in so far as it is perceived without purpose.

Schönheit ist Form der Zweckmässigkeit eines Gegenstandes, sofern sie ohne Vorstellung eines Zwecks an ihm wahrgenommen wird.¹¹

Since satisfaction derived from the beautiful is disinterested and free, it cannot rest on conditions peculiar to the individual, but only on that which each individual can suppose to exist in all others.

⁸ApH, 176; cf. KU, 16.

⁹Francke, IK, 70-71.

¹⁰KU, 5.

¹¹KU, 61.

Denn das, wovon jemand sich bewusst ist, dass das Wohlgefallen an demselben bei ihm selbst ohne alles Interesse sei, das kann derselbe nicht anders als so beurteilen, dass es einen Grund des Wohlgefallens für jedermann enthalten müsse.¹²

The fact that we are able to make judgments of taste presupposes a community sense. The beautiful pleases and presents a claim to the assent of all.

Diese unbestimmte Norm eines Gemeinsinns wird von uns wirklich vorausgesetzt; das beweist unsere Anmassung, Geschmacksurteile zu fällen.¹³

Das Schöne ist das, was ohne Begriffe als Objekt eines allgemeinen Wohlgefallens vorgestellt wird.¹⁴

This universality, however, cannot be objective.

It must be subjective because beauty cannot be derived from conceptions. There is no rule according to which one must recognize something as beautiful.

Wenn man Objekte bloss nach Begriffen beurteilt, so geht alle Vorstellung der Schönheit verloren. Also kann es auch keine Regel geben, nach der jemand genötigt werden sollte, etwas für schön anzuerkennen.¹⁵

Eine Ästhetische Idee kann keine Erkenntnis werden, weil sie eine Anschauung (der Einbildungskraft) ist, der niemals ein Begriff adäquat gefunden werden kann.¹⁶

¹²KU, 17.

¹³KU, 67.

¹⁴KU, 17.

¹⁵KU, 25.

¹⁶KU, 240.

If we compare the beautiful with the good this characteristic is made clear. The good is prized because an objective worth is attributed to it. It is recognized by every intelligent being. The beautiful, on the other hand, merely pleases and exists only for men.

Angenehm heisst jemandem das, was ihn vergnügt; schön, was ihm bloss gefällt; gut, was geschätzt, gebilligt, d.i. worin von ihm ein objektiver Wert gesetzt wird.¹⁷

The meaning of the sublime. For the beautiful in nature we must seek a ground outside of us. It pleases without interest. For the sublime, however, we must seek a ground within us. Thought introduces sublimity into the idea of nature.

Zum Schönen der Natur müssen wir einen Grund ausser uns suchen, zum Erhabenen aber bloss in uns und der Denkungsart, die in die Vorstellung der ersteren Erhabenheit hineinbringt.¹⁸

Erhaben ist das, was durch seinen Widerstand gegen das Interesse der Sinne unmittelbar gefällt.¹⁹

Although sublimity is that which gives an immediate pleasure by its resistance to the interest of the

¹⁷KU, 15.
¹⁸KU, 78.
¹⁹KU, 115.

senses, it is yet nothing objective. The sublime cannot be contained in any sensible form. It is confined solely to the ideas of reason.

Das eigentliche Erhabene kann in keiner sinnlichen Form enthalten sein, sondern trifft nur Ideen der Vernunft, welche, obgleich keine ihnen angemessene Darstellung möglich ist, eben durch diese Unangemessenheit, welche sich sinnlich darstellen lässt, rege gemacht und ins Gemüt gerufen werden.²⁰

Das Erhabene (sublime) ist die ehrfurchterregende Grossheit (magnitudo reverenda) dem Umfange oder dem Grade nach, zu dem die Annäherung (um ihm mit seinen Kräften angemessen zu sein) einladend, die Furcht aber, in der Vergleichung mit demselben in seiner eigenen Schätzung zu verschwinden zugleich abschreckend ist.²¹

Kant distinguished between the mathematically and the dynamically sublime. The mathematically sublime, on which the imagination expends in vain all its power of comprehension, is great beyond every sensible standard of measurement. It involves a feeling of pleasure when every sensible standard of measurement is seen to be incommensurate with the ideas of reason.

²⁰KU, 77.

²¹ApH, 172.

Erhaben ist das, mit welchem in Vergleichung alles andere klein ist.²²

Erhaben ist das, was auch nur denken zu können ein Vermögen des Gemüts beweist, das jeden Massstab der Sinne übertrifft.²³

Das Gefühl des Erhabenen ist also ein Gefühl der Unlust, aus der Unangemessenheit der Einbildungskraft in der ästhetischen Grössenschätzung durch die Vernunft; und eine dabei zugleich erweckte Lust, aus der Uebereinstimmung eben dieses Urteils der Unangemessenheit des grössten sinnlichen Vermögens mit Vernunftideen, sofern die Bestrebung zu denselben doch für uns Gesetz ist.²⁴

While mathematical sublimity finds pleasure in the rational idea of the infinite as completed totality, the dynamically sublime brings before our minds our independence of all natural powers. Nature is dynamically sublime. It calls into activity a force in us which does not belong to nature, but which makes our mind conscious of the exaltation of its destiny.

Die Natur im ästhetischen Urteile als Macht, die über uns keine Gewalt hat, betrachtet, ist dynamisch-erhaben.²⁵

The pleasure produced by the sublime, like that produced by the beautiful, must be in quantity universal

²²KU, 84.

²³KU, 85.

²⁴KU, 97.

²⁵KU, 102.

and in quality disinterested. In relation it must represent subjective conformity to purpose. In modality it must present this conformity to purpose as necessary.

Denn als Urteil der ästhetischen reflektierenden Urteilskraft, muss das Wohlgefallen am Erhabenen ebensowohl als am Schönen der Quantität nach allgemeingültig, der Qualität nach ohne Interesse sein, der Relation nach subjektive Zweckmässigkeit, und der Modalität nach die letztere als notwendig vorstellig machen.²⁶

The essence of genius. The idea of purposiveness without purpose comes to its clearest expression in genius. Artistic talent is a natural force which creates purposively yet without design or concepts. Its outstanding feature is originality. Consequently the field of the imagination is best suited for its activity.

Das eigentliche Feld für das Genie ist das der Einbildungskraft: weil diese schöpferisch ist und weniger als andere Vermögen unter dem Zwange der Regeln steht, dadurch aber der Originalität desto fähiger ist.²⁷

Thus genius is originality or a native power of the mind by means of which nature gives rules to art. This explains why the genius is unable to tell how he has produced his work. It was not in his power to create

²⁶KU, 79.

²⁷ApH, 146; cf. KU, 198.

anything at will or according to a plan. He cannot even give another person such directions as would enable him to produce similar results.

Man sieht hieraus, dass Genie...wie es sein Produkt zustande bringe, selbst nicht beschreiben oder wissenschaftlich anzeigen könne, sondern dass es als Natur die Regel gebe; und daher der Urheber eines Produkts, welches er seinem Genie verdankt, selbst nicht weiss, wie sich in ihm die Ideen dazu herbeifinden, auch es nicht in seiner Gewalt hat, dergleichen nach Belieben oder planmässig auszudenken und anderen in solchen Vorschriften mitzuteilen, die sie instand setzen, gleichmässige Produkte hervorzubringen.²⁸

²⁸ ApH, 146; cf. KU, 198.

2. THE AESTHETIC CONCEPTIONS OF NIETZSCHE

Art and its purpose. In Nietzsche's philosophy art is of the greatest importance. He himself states that he gives more credit to artists than to philosophers, because they loved their senses and the things of this world.

In der Hauptsache gebe ich den Künstlern mehr recht als allen Philosophen bisher: sie verloren die grosse Spur nicht, auf der das Leben geht, sie liebten die Dinge „dieser Welt“,--sie liebten ihre Sinne.¹

Even the most reasonable man needs from time to time a natural attitude of looking at things. Man cannot always be logical.

Auch der vernünftigste Mensch bedarf von Zeit zu Zeit wieder der Natur, das heisst seiner unlogischen Grundstellung zu allen Dingen.²

Der Künstler hat in Hinsicht auf das Erkennen der Wahrheiten eine schwächere Moralität als der Denker; er will sich die glänzenden, tief-sinnigen Deutungen des Lebens durchaus nicht nehmen lassen und wehrt sich gegen nüchterne, schlichte Methoden und Resultate.³

The whole field of aesthetics begins with man and ends with man, because he can be the most beautiful

¹WZM, 342.

²MA, I, 31.

³MA, I, 146.

object and also the ugliest object.

Nichts ist schön, nur der Mensch ist schön: auf dieser Naivetät ruht alle Aesthetik, sie ist deren erste Wahrheit. Fügen wir sofort noch deren zweite hinzu: nichts ist hässlich als der entartende Mensch,--damit ist das Reich des ästhetischen Urteils umgrenzt.⁴

After having stated the importance and limitation of art we ask, what does Nietzsche mean by art? The essence of art is completion of existence, fullness, affirmation, deification of life.

Das Wesentliche an der Kunst bleibt ihre Daseinsvollendung, ihr Hervorbringen der Vollkommenheit und Fülle; Kunst ist wesentlich Bejahung, Segnung, Vergöttlichung des Daseins.⁵

Nietzsche could not conceive art as being without a purpose. Art is the great stimulus to life.

Die Kunst ist das grosse Stimulans zum Leben: wie könnte man sie als zwecklos, als ziellos, als l'art pour l'art verstehen.⁶

Not art for art's sake, but life for art's sake. Art cannot be restricted to mere mastery of form, if it intends to influence man. In order to be able to counteract decadent religion, morality, and philosophy, art must have the whole man behind it.⁷

⁴GD, Streifzüge eines Unzeitgemässen, 20.

⁵WzM, 352.

⁶GD, ibid., 24; cf. WzM, 357.

⁷Eucken, MCM, 405.

Unsre Religion, Moral und Philosophie sind
d cadence-Formen des Menschen.--Die Gegen-
bewegung: die Kunst.⁸

There is no pessimistic art.⁹ Although sufferings
and hardships will increase with the growth of culture,
art must praise and glorify. It may be that reality is
ugly, yet art can make even the ugliest reality bearable.¹⁰
The artist must select, choose, and bring into prominence.
It is he who gives us an endless perspective of the
possibilities of achievement which will justify all the
suffering that was necessary to create that radiant
vision.

Die Tiefe des tragischen K nstlers liegt
darin, dass sein  sthetischer Instinkt die
ferneren Folgen  bersieht, dass er nicht
kurzsichtig beim N chsten stehenbleibt, dass
er die Oekonomie im grossen bejaht, welche
das Furchtbare, B se, Fragw rdige recht-
fertigt, und nicht nur--rechtfertigt.¹¹

Beauty and its creation. Just as in a tree the
warmth of the earth, which feeds the roots, unites with
the light of the sun, which unfolds the blossoms, so do
we need two separate powers in a completed piece of art.
The Dionysic principle is demonstrated in the spring
festivals of primitive people, who in an intoxication

⁸WzM, 341.

⁹WzM, 352.

¹⁰GdT, 7.

¹¹WzM, 344.

of sexual excitement forget themselves and thus renew the original unity of men. The Apollinic principle is observed in the fantastic structure of a dream with its moderate limitation and liberation from wild excitations. On the one hand we have the feeling of the unity of the race, on the other hand we visualize a single and individual condition whose unity with the innermost ground of the world reveals itself in a parabolic phantom. Without these two principles there cannot be creation of art. Everyone who has an excess of vitality which permits him to surmount pessimism and suffering can create beauty. Aesthetic value is the result of abundance, not of need or starvation.

In Hinsicht auf alle ästhetischen Werte bediene ich mich jetzt dieser Hauptunterscheidung: ich frage in jedem einzelnen Falle „ist hier der Hunger oder der Ueberfluss schöpferisch geworden?“¹²

It is impossible for anyone who is exhausted or weak to receive anything from art, because he cannot contribute anything. He who cannot give, does not receive.

Der Nüchterne, der Müde, der Erschöpfte, der Vertrocknende (zum Beispiel ein Gelehrter) kann absolut nichts von der Kunst empfangen,

¹²FW, V, 370.

weil er die künstlerische Urkraft, die Nötigung des Reichtums nicht hat: wer nicht geben kann, empfängt auch nichts.¹³

Our love of beauty is the shaping will.¹⁴ It is an error to say that everything is beautiful as soon as one looks at it without will or interest.

Derselbe Irrtum in arte: als ob alles schön wäre, sobald es ohne Willen angeschaut wird.¹⁵

Wo ist Schönheit? Wo ich mit allem Willen wollen muss; wo ich lieben und untergehen will, dass ein Bild nicht nur Bild bleibe.¹⁶

Man's notion of beauty is the result of his delight in his own existence. He mirrors himself in things and counts everything beautiful which reflects his own likeness.

Im Schönen setzt sich der Mensch als Mass der Vollkommenheit; in ausgesuchten Fällen betet er sich darin an...Der Mensch glaubt die Welt selbst mit Schönheit überhäuft,-- er vergisst sich als deren Ursache...Im Grunde spiegelt sich der Mensch in den Dingen, er hält alles für schön, was ihm sein Bild zurückwirft.¹⁷

Man himself is the creator of beauty. In order to improve his existence he has to learn to see beauty even in the necessary things of life.

¹³WzM, 354; cf. 353.

¹⁴WzM, 193.

¹⁵WzM, 244.

¹⁶AsZ, Von der unbefleckten Erkenntnis, 123.

¹⁷GD, Streifzüge eines Unzeitgemässen, 19.

will be the smallest of the lot
the following table will show the
results of the trial.

It will be seen from the above table
that the results of the trial are
very satisfactory in every respect.

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The results of the trial are
very satisfactory in every respect
and the following table will show
the results of the trial.

Ich will immer mehr lernen, das Notwendige an den Dingen als das Schöne sehen:--so werde ich einer von denen sein, welche die Dinge schön machen.¹⁸

Beauty is the highest expression of power because it melts opposites into a unity.

Schönheit ist deshalb für den Künstler etwas ausser aller Rangordnung, weil in der Schönheit Gegensätze gebändigt sind, das höchste Zeichen von Macht, nämlich über Entgegengesetztes.¹⁹

Nietzsche summarizes these conceptions in what he thinks must be the elements of a genuine tragedy:

Die Grunderkenntnis von der Einheit alles Vorhandenen, die Betrachtung der Individuation als des Urgrundes des Uebels, die Kunst als die freudige Hoffnung, dass der Bann der Individuation zu zerbrechen sei, als die Ahnung einer wiederhergestellten Einheit.²⁰

The essence of genius. The master class is by its strength an aesthetic manifestation of the higher order in which life is becoming more identical with beauty. Only the master or genius can know the eternal essence of art, but merely in so far as he himself can become one with the original artist of the world.

¹⁸ FW, IV, 276.

¹⁹ WzM, 340.

²⁰ GdT, 10.

The first of these is the fact that the
 government has been unable to secure
 the necessary funds to carry out its
 policy of expansion.

It is true that the government has been
 unable to secure the necessary funds to
 carry out its policy of expansion.

The second of these is the fact that the
 government has been unable to secure
 the necessary funds to carry out its
 policy of expansion.

It is true that the government has been
 unable to secure the necessary funds to
 carry out its policy of expansion.

The third of these is the fact that the
 government has been unable to secure
 the necessary funds to carry out its
 policy of expansion.

It is true that the government has been
 unable to secure the necessary funds to
 carry out its policy of expansion.

THE
 SECRETARY
 OF THE
 TREASURY

Nur soweit der Genius im Aktus der künstlerischen Zeugung mit jenem Urkünstler der Welt verschmilzt, weiss er etwas über das ewige Wesen der Kunst.²¹

What then does Nietzsche mean by genius? The genius is a master individual who has a super-abundance of power. By means of it he discovers new ways out of the confusion of life.

Was ist Genie?--Ein hohes Ziel und die Mittel dazu wollen.²²

Jemand, der sich auf seinem Wege im Walde völlig verirrt hat, aber mit ungemeiner Energie nach irgendeiner Richtung hin ins Freie strebt, entdeckt mitunter einen neuen Weg, welchen niemand kennt: so entstehen die Genies, denen man Originalität nachrühmt.²³

The conditions for becoming a genius are therefore these: First, anyone can become a genius who is willing to labor over details and things that are usually considered as being of secondary importance. Second, no one can reach this goal who does not have continuous energy, determination, great courage, and the advantage of an education.

Es sind grosse Männer aller Art zu nennen, welche wenig begabt waren. Aber sie bekamen Grösse, wurden „Genies“...durch Eigenschaften, von deren Mangel niemand gern redet, der sich

²¹GdT, 5.

²²MA, II, 378.

²³MA, I, 231.

The second of these is the fact that the
country is a very fertile one and the
people are very industrious and hard working.

It is a very fertile country and the
people are very industrious and hard working.
It is a very fertile country and the
people are very industrious and hard working.

The third of these is the fact that the
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people are very industrious and hard working.

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people are very industrious and hard working.
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country is a very fertile one and the
people are very industrious and hard working.

The tenth of these is the fact that the
country is a very fertile one and the
people are very industrious and hard working.
The eleventh of these is the fact that the
country is a very fertile one and the
people are very industrious and hard working.

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ihrer bewusst ist: sie hatten alle jenen tüchtigen Handwerker-Ernst, welcher erst lernt, die Teile vollkommen zu bilden, bis er es wagt, ein grosses Ganzes zu machen; sie gaben sich Zeit dazu, weil sie mehr Lust am Gut-machen des Kleinen, Nebensächlichen hatten als an dem Effekte eines blendenden Ganzen.²⁴

Für grosse Geister selbst ist es also wahrscheinlich nützlicher, wenn sie über ihre Kraft und deren Herkunft zur Einsicht kommen, wenn sie also begreifen, welche rein menschlichen Eigenschaften in ihnen zusammengefloßen sind, welche Glücksumstände hinzutraten: also einmal anhaltende Energie, entschlossene Hinwendung zu einzelnen Zielen, grosser persönlicher Mut, sodann das Glück einer Erziehung, welche die besten Lehrer, Vorbilder, Methoden frühzeitig darbot.²⁵

Music and reality. Although Nietzsche did not agree with Schopenhauer's philosophy in general, he accepted his theory of music.²⁶

Wir verstehen also, nach der Lehre Schopenhauers, die Musik als die Sprache des Willens unmittelbar.²⁷

Music differs from all the other arts in that it is an immediate copy of the will. For this reason one may call the world embodied music or embodied will.

Die Musik ist...darin von allen anderen Künsten verschieden, dass sie...unmittelbar Abbild des Willens selbst ist und also zu allem Physischen der Welt das Metaphysische,

²⁴MA, I, 163.

²⁵MA, I, 164.

²⁶Schopenhauer, WWV, I, 295; cf. GdT, 5.

²⁷GdT, 16.

zu aller Erscheinung das Ding an sich darstellt.
Man könnte demnach die Welt ebensowohl verkörperte Musik, als verkörperten Willen nennen.²⁸

Without music life would be an error. "Ohne Musik wäre das Leben ein Irrtum."²⁹ Only by means of music are we able to experience all at once sublimity, the deepest insight and the highest consistency. However, music itself is not deep and meaningful. Its significance is due to the interpreting activity of the intellect.

So zeige sie denn, dass es möglich ist, diese drei: Erhabenheit, tiefes und warmes Licht und die Wonne der höchsten Folgerichtigkeit auf Einmal zu empfinden.³⁰

An sich ist keine Musik tief und bedeutungsvoll...Der Intellekt selber hat diese Bedeutsamkeit erst in den Klang hineingelegt.³¹

Meine Schwermut will in den Verstecken und Abgründen der Vollkommenheit ausruhen: dazu brauche ich Musik.³²

²⁸

GdT, 16; cf. 17.

²⁹GD, Sprüche und Pfeile, 33.

³⁰MOR, V, 461.

³¹MA, I, 215.

³²FW, 368.

3. THE RESULT OF THE INVESTIGATION

Kant

1. Judgments of taste are not logical, but aesthetic.
2. Beauty is disinterested pleasure. Absence of desire is the very essence of aesthetic enjoyment.
3. The beautiful pleases and presents a claim to the assent of all.
4. There is no rule according to which one must recognize something as beautiful.
5. For the beautiful in nature we must seek a ground without us, whereas for the sublime within us.
6. The sublime is confined solely to the ideas of reason.
7. Genius is originality or a native power of the mind by means of which nature gives rules to art.
8. The field of genius is the imagination.
9. Poetry is the highest of the arts.

Nietzsche

1. Even the most reasonable man needs from time to time a natural attitude to things.
2. Beauty is the highest expression of power. Abundance of energy is the essence of aesthetic enjoyment.
3. The beautiful counteracts decadence and is recognized only by masters or geniuses.
4. The only rule by which to recognize beauty is to ask whether starvation or superabundance produced it.
5. Man calls everything beautiful which reflects his own likeness.
6. The whole field of aesthetics begins with man and ends with man.
7. Genius is productive vitality, energy, determination, courage.
8. The field of genius is that of the shaping will or purpose.
9. Music is an immediate copy of reality.

For Kant the beautiful is an object of disinterested pleasure. It is perceived without any accompanying conception of an end to which it is adapted. Artistic talent is therefore a natural force which creates purposively, yet without design or concepts.

For Nietzsche beauty is an expression of power. Its purpose is to counteract decadence and to create an endless perspective of the possibilities of achievement. Genius is productive vitality.

While Kant's aesthetics is mostly an appreciation of nature, Nietzsche's philosophy of art is intended to overcome pessimism and weakness.

It is the emphasis on purpose that has made Nietzsche one of the outstanding critics and promoters of art. Not poetry, but music is the direct expression of the will to power.

CHAPTER V

THE RELIGIOUS CONCEPTIONS OF KANT AND NIETZSCHE

It is well known that both Kant and Nietzsche attacked all churches and religions based on statutory requirements which established a tyranny over the soul by means of fear and superstition. The purpose of this chapter is to present the contributions of these two philosophers to the cause of religion.

1. THE RELIGIOUS CONCEPTIONS OF KANT

The essence of religion. The truth of any religious belief is to be measured by its harmony with the moral law. This means that religion must be both reason and action.

Zum Kirchenglauben wird historische Gelehrsamkeit zum Religionsglauben bloss Vernunft erfordert.¹

Alles kommt in der Religion aufs Tun an.²
God, who speaks to us through our own practical reason,³ simply wants us to be moral. Everything else is fanaticism and idol cult. Thus religion is the recognition

¹LM, IV, 88.

²LM, IV, 84.

³LM, IV, 114-115.

of all our duties as divine commands.

Alles, was ausser dem guten Lebenswandel der Mensch noch tun zu können vermeint, um Gott wohlgefällig zu werden, ist blosser Religionswahn und Afterdienst Gottes.⁴

Religion ist (subjektiv betrachtet) die Erkenntnis aller unserer Pflichten als göttlicher Gebote.⁵

Religion zu haben ist Pflicht des Menschen gegen sich selbst.⁶

Kant desired a religion purged of all history and of all dogma.⁷ His identification of religion with morality was inconsistent with his recognition of the religious impression made upon us by the starry heaven.⁸ Kant may have solved the problem of the relation between religion and mechanical science,⁹ but he was unable to recognize a distinctive religious experience. His religion was the typical product of a scientific age and a rationalistic mood.¹⁰

The existence and the conception of God. Kant discussed the arguments for the existence of God extensively. He refuted the ontological proof on

⁴RGV, 260-261.

⁵RGV, 229.

⁶MS, 444.

⁷Chamberlain, IK, II, 181.

⁸Webb, KPR, 204-205; KpV, 161.

⁹Paulsen, IK, 388.

¹⁰Greene, RLR, LXXVI-LXXVII.

the ground that existence is no mark of a concept.¹¹
 A hundred real thalers contain no more ideal content than a hundred possible thalers. The existence of a thing can never be inferred by means of a logically necessary judgment from the concept of it. In answer to the cosmological proof he states that we can never discover a conditioning factor that is unconditioned.¹²
 However, Kant admits that the teleological argument demonstrates the existence of a world-architect of great power and wisdom, but not the existence of an almighty creator.

Der Beweis könnte also höchstens einen Weltbaumeister, der durch die Tauglichkeit des Stoffs, den er bearbeitet, immer sehr eingeschränkt wäre, aber nicht einen Welterschöpfer, dessen Idee alles unterworfen ist, dartun.¹³

God is limited by the fitness of the material on which he works. He is the ideal of perfection because he knows everything, but he actually exists only as the principle of the becoming of all perfection.

Gott aber stellt, während er als Ideal der Vollkommenheit das Prinzip des Erkennens ist, als wirklich daseiend zugleich das

¹¹KrV, 628.

¹²KrV, 641.

¹³KrV, 655.

Prinzip des Werdens aller Vollkommenheit
überhaupt dar.¹⁴

Even though Kant's conception of God became more and more immanent,¹⁵ he did not give any consideration to the possibility of a finite God.¹⁶ It is because of his a priori reasoning and his absolutism that Kant was completely unable to deal with the problem of evil. He replaced the Leibnizian optimism that this is the best of all possible worlds by an evolutionary optimism, but never explained the existence of evil and imperfection in the world. Why are there natural evils, which cannot be called disciplinary, if God is absolute? Why did God not create a perfect world? Kant attempted to answer these questions, but was unable to give a satisfactory solution. Impurity of disposition cannot account for cancer, earthquakes, and hurricanes.

Jesus and Christianity. The greatest handicap to the progress of religion is the fact of the indwelling of an evil principle side by side with the

¹⁴LM, II, 101.

¹⁵Webb, KPR, 175.

¹⁶Brightman, PR, 294-295.

good principle in human nature. This evil principle is nothing else but a tendency toward impurity of disposition. Man is inclined, although accepting the moral law, to make the motive of self-love a condition of his obedience to the moral law.¹⁷ Religion, however, requires that man rise above natural propensities and strive for an ideal which corresponds completely with the will of God. Such an ideal is Jesus who exists in God from eternity as an idea of a morally perfect humanity.

Die in Gott von Ewigkeit her liegende Idee der Menschheit in ihrer ganzen ihm wohlgefälligen moralischen Vollkommenheit.¹⁸

Dieser allein Gott wohlgefällige Mensch „ist in ihm von Ewigkeit her“; die Idee desselben geht von seinem Wesen aus; er ist sofern kein erschaffenes Ding, sondern sein eingeborener Sohn.¹⁹

This ideal of Jesus is to be sought only in reason. No example of external experience is adequate to express it.

Diese Idee hat ihre Realität in praktischer Beziehung vollständig in sich selbst. Denn sie liegt in unserer moralisch gesetzgebenden Vernunft.²⁰

¹⁷RGV, 34.

¹⁸IM, IV, 81.

¹⁹RGV, 73-74.

²⁰RGV, 76.

It is for this reason that Kant did not care a great deal for doctrines and creeds. He accepted them only in so far as they serve the moral education of the people. They are needed because people are still incapable of apprehending rational faith in its purity. Their value consists therefore in educating the people away from sensuous motives, so that at last they may realize the ideal of moral purity which is given us in Jesus. While striving for this ideal with all their power they can be sure that God will supplement their efforts.

Das Wesentliche und Vortrefflichste von der Lehre Christi ist eben dieses, dass er die Summe aller Religion darin setzte, rechtschaffen zu sein aus allen Kräften im Glauben, d.i. einem unbedingten Zutrauen, dass Gott alsdann das übrige Gute, was nicht in unsrer Gewalt ist ergänzen werde.²¹

Kant's whole conception of Christianity centers around his ideal of moral purity. For this reason he distinguished the real teachings of Jesus from the reports about Jesus.

Ich unterscheide die Lehre Christi von der Nachricht, die wir von der Lehre Christi haben, und, um jene rein heraus-

²¹In a letter to Lavater, April 28, 1775.

zubekommen, suche ich zuvörderst die moralische Lehre, abgesondert von allen neutestamentlichen Satzungen herauszuziehen.²²

The essence of Christianity consists therefore in the moral teachings of Jesus and not in rituals and established observances. We ought to free ourselves from historical beliefs and only accept those that are based on pure practical reason.

Weil indessen jede auf statutarischen Gesetzen errichtete Kirche nur sofern die wahre sein kann, als sie in sich ein Princip enthält, sich dem reinen Vernunftglauben (als demjenigen, der, wenn er praktisch ist, in jedem Glauben eigentlich die Religion ausmacht) beständig zu nähern und den Kirchenglauben (nach dem, was in ihm historisch ist) mit der Zeit entbehren zu können, so werden wir in diesen Gesetzen und an den Beamten der darauf gegründeten Kirche doch einen Dienst (cultus) der Kirche sofern setzen können, als diese ihre Lehren und Anordnung jederzeit auf jenen letzten Zweck (einen öffentlichen Religionsglauben) richten.²³

The ideal and the degenerate church. The great danger of all ecclesiastical institutions is that they tend to attribute an importance to all kinds of external observances that does not belong to them.

²²In a letter to Lavater, April 28, 1775.

²³RGV, 228; cf. Chamberlain, IK, II, 405.

The church in its ideal form is an ethical community of men who entirely adopted the will of God as their will. It is an ethical society subject to divine moral legislation.

Ein ethisches gemeines Wesen unter der göttlichen moralischen Gesetzgebung ist eine Kirche, welche, sofern sie kein Gegenstand möglicher Erfahrung ist, die unsichtbare Kirche heisst...Die sichtbare ist die wirkliche Vereinigung der Menschen zu einem Ganzen, das mit jenem Ideal zusammenstimmt.²⁴

The church in its degenerate form promises divine favor to those who fulfill certain ecclesiastical requirements although they live immorally and obey their sensual desires. The Reformation was an attempt to free the church from perversions and to proclaim freedom of conscience. The entire history of the church was such a struggle of the true church against priestly authority.

The aim of all priestly government is political power. The priests try to obtain influence over the rulers by showing them the advantages that the state might derive from unconditional submission to which

²⁴RGV, 142.

spiritual discipline has accustomed even the thought of the people. Unfortunately, in this way the people themselves become accustomed to hypocrisy, their honesty and fidelity are destroyed, and they grow cunning in avoiding the true performance even of their political duties.

Weil nun ausser diesem Klerus alles übrige Laie ist (das Oberhaupt des politischen gemeinen Wesens nicht ausgenommen), so beherrscht die Kirche zuletzt den Staat, nicht eben durch Gewalt, sondern durch Einfluss auf die Gemüther, überdem auch durch Vorspiegelung des Nutzens, den dieser vorgeblich aus einem unbedingten Gehorsam soll ziehen können, zu dem eine geistige Disziplin selbst das Denken des Volkes gewöhnt hat; wobei aber unvermerkt die Gewöhnung an Heuchelei die Redlichkeit und Treue der Untertanen untergräbt, sie zum Scheindienst auch in bürgerlichen Pflichten abwitzigt und, wie alle fehlerhaft genommenen Principien, gerade das Gegenteil von dem hervorbringt, was beabsichtigt war.²⁵

Kant saw clearly that the hatred of Christianity on the part of the educated as well as on the part of the masses is the direct result of the attempts to employ religion in order to gain worldly power. The fact that the church has always recovered from such worldliness is a proof of the inner vitality of the Christian religion.

²⁵RGV, 278.

2. THE RELIGIOUS CONCEPTIONS OF NIETZSCHE

The essence of religion. Most people today would think it blasphemy to call Nietzsche a religious man. Yet, who can deny it after carefully examining his writings. His deeply religious nature is revealed in a poem which he wrote while leaving the high school of Schulpforta. It was addressed to the unknown God and ended with these characteristic words:

Ich will dich kennen, Unbekannter, du
tief in meine Seele Greifender, mein Leben
wie ein Sturm Durchschweifender, du Unfass-
barer, mir Verwandter! Ich will dich
kennen, selbst dir dienen.¹

These lines were written in his youth and in his man-
hood the same Nietzsche wrote:

Der Begriff Offenbarung, in dem Sinn, dass
plötzlich mit unsäglichlicher Sicherheit und
Feinheit, etwas sichtbar, hörbar wird, etwas,
das einem im tiefsten erschüttert und um-
wirft, beschreibt den Tatbestand.²

In these words Nietzsche affirmed the fact of divine
inspiration, although he emphatically denied that
kind of religion which is the result of a doubt as
to the unity of the person by ascribing everything

¹Gedicht in 1863/64.

²Eh, Also sprach Zarathustra, 3.

great in man to God and by blaming man for everything miserable and weak. The unity of the person is the basis for any sound religion.

Der Mensch hat eine wahre Wollust darin, sich durch übertriebene Ansprüche zu vergewaltigen und dieses tyrannisch fordernde Etwas in seiner Seele nachher zu vergöttern. In jeder asketischen Moral betet der Mensch einen Teil von sich als Gott an und hat dazu nötig, den übrigen Teil zu diabolisieren.³

Religion ist eine Ausgeburt eines Zweifels an der Einheit der Person.⁴

From these statements it becomes clear why Nietzsche rejected the religion of Pascal.⁷ He did not believe that the heart has reasons which the head does not know.

What then does Nietzsche mean by religion?

He says that religion is a form of thankfulness and as such a way of living. "Ein neuer Wandel, nicht ein neuer Glaube."⁵

Religion...ist eine Form der Dankbarkeit. Man ist für sich selber dankbar: dazu braucht man einen Gott.⁶

We are sometimes so overwhelmed by gratitude for good fortune that we wish that God may hear our thanks-

³MA, I, iii, 137.

⁴WZM, 138.

⁵ANT, 33.

⁶ANT, 16.

⁷MOR, 68.

giving. It is therefore impossible to understand religion scientifically.

Eine Religion die durch und durch wissenschaftlich erkannt werden soll, ist am Ende dieses Weges zugleich vernichtet.⁸

Religion is faith in the infinite possibilities of life.

Eine Religion, die von allen Stunden eines Menschenlebens die letzte für die wichtigste hält, die einen Schluss des Erdenlebens überhaupt voraussagt und alle Lebenden verurteilt, im fünften Akt der Tragödie zu leben, regt gewiss die tiefsten und edelsten Kräfte auf, aber sie ist feindlich gegen alles Neu-anpflanzen, Kühn-versuchen, Frei-begehren.⁹

Instead of escaping from life it is the sign of all great religions to overcome epidemics of inertia and lack of vitality.

Denn allgemein gesprochen: bei allen grossen Religionen handelt es sich in der Hauptsache um die Bekämpfung einer gewissen zur Epidemie gewordenen Müdigkeit und Schwere.¹⁰

There is no basis for the belief that Nietzsche intended to take religion away from the people. On the contrary, he pointed out the benevolent effects of religion on life.

⁸JNH, 7.

⁹JNH, 8.

¹⁰ZGM, III, 17.

Religion und religiöse Bedeutsamkeit des Lebens legt Sonnenglanz auf solche immer geplagte Menschen und macht ihnen selbst den eignen Anblick erträglich, sie wirkt, wie eine epikurische Philosophie auf Leidende höheren Ranges zu wirken pflegt, erquickend, verfeinernd, das Leiden gleichsam ausnützend, zuletzt gar heiligend und rechtfertigend.¹¹

Nietzsche gives religion a definite place in life. He criticizes certain forms of religion, but never condemns or rejects religion as a way of life, as deification of life, or as expression of thankfulness.

The existence and the conception of God. Nietzsche has often been accused of being a humanistic atheist. Apart from the fact that he considered the worship of human beings as detrimental to culture,¹² there are many other expressions in his writings which force us to surrender this accusation.

Nietzsche spoke of himself as the last follower of the god Dionysos who wants to make man stronger, more evil, deeper, and more beautiful. "Ich, der letzte Jünger und Eingeweihte des Gottes Dionysos."¹³ This god Dionysos, the world, or the will to power¹⁴ is opposed to the Christian conception of God.¹⁵

¹¹JGB, III, 61.

¹²MA, II, 186.

¹³JGB, 295.

¹⁴WzM, 460.

¹⁵ZGM, 27; WzM, 141; ANT, 16.

Nietzsche has nothing but contempt for the Christian conception of God and hopes that some day the world might get rid of it.

Das grösste neuere Ereignis----dass „Gott tot ist“, dass der Glaube an den christlichen Gott unglaubwürdig geworden ist----beginnt bereits seine ersten Schatten über Europa zu werfen.¹⁶

This Christian god or the god of the priests is detrimental to life, so Nietzsche holds, because he is a symbol of everything weak and weary of life.

Der Begriff „Gott“ stellt eine Abkehr vom Leben, eine Kritik, eine Verachtung selbst des Lebens dar.¹⁷

Ihr sollt den dionysischen Festzug von Indien nach Griechenland geleiten! Rüstet euch zu hartem Streite, aber glaubt an die Wunder eures Gottes!¹⁸

Ein stolzes Volk braucht einen Gott, um zu opfern...Man ist für sich selber dankbar: dazu braucht man einen Gott. --Ein solcher Gott muss nützen und schaden können, muss Freund und Feind sein können.¹⁹

Der delphische Gott ruft euch, gleich am Anfange eurer Wanderung nach jenem Ziele, seinen Spruch entgegen „Erkenne dich selbst“. Es ist ein schwerer Spruch: denn jener Gott „verbirgt nicht und verkündet nicht, sondern zeigt nur hin“, wie Heraklit gesagt hat.²⁰

¹⁶FW,V,343.

¹⁷WzM,141.

¹⁸GdT,20.

¹⁹ANT,16.

²⁰NNH,10.

This last quotation gives us a hint as to what Nietzsche means by God. It is the philosophy of Heraclitus that had influenced him. God is becoming or the universe in the course of its evolution.

"Die Welt besteht...sie hat nie angefangen zu werden und nie aufgehört zu vergehen."²¹ From the fact that our life and experience are completely involved in a process of becoming we might draw a conclusion concerning the nature of God.

Von beiden Seiten ist aber die Möglichkeit übersehen, dass jenes Gemälde--das, was jetzt uns Menschen Leben und Erfahrung heisst--allmählich geworden ist, ja noch völlig im Werden ist und deshalb nicht als feste Grösse betrachtet werden soll, von welcher aus man einen Schluss über den Urheber (den zureichenden Grund) machen oder auch nur ablehnen dürfte.²²

That conclusion is plain: God or the world has to remain within the game of the universe. He or it is limited in power and possibility.

So folgt daraus, dass sie eine berechenbare Zahl von Kombinationen im grossen Würfelspiel ihres Daseins durchzumachen hat.²³

Ein Gott, der allwissend und allmächtig ist und der nicht einmal dafür sorgt, dass seine Absicht von seinen Geschöpfen

²¹WzM, 451.

²²MA, I, 16.

²³WzM, 451.

verstanden wird,--sollte das ein Gott der Güte sein?²⁴

God is not only becoming and limited in his power, he is actually suffering.

Gottes Weh ist tiefer, du wunderliche Welt! Greife nach Gottes Weh nicht nach mir! Was bin ich! Eine trunkene süsse Leier.²⁵

Nietzsche recognized the fact of evil and of waste in the world. Concerning the heat of the sun he wrote that "die übergrosse Masse ist verschwendet; ein kaum in Rechnung kommender Teil hat „Zweck".²⁶ Yet the economy of the whole justifies the existence of evil.²⁷ The dionysic God and man are able to face misery because they possess a surplus of creative power by means of which they are able to turn each desert into fertile land.

Der Reichste an Lebensfülle, der dionysische Gott und Mensch, kann sich nicht nur den Anblick des Fürchterlichen und Fragwürdigen gönnen, sondern selbst die fürchterliche Tat und jeden Luxus von Zerstörung, Zersetzung, Verneinung; bei ihm scheint das Böse, Unsinnige und Hässliche gleichsam erlaubt, infolge eines Ueberschusses von zeugenden, befruchtenden Kräften, welcher aus jeder Wüste noch ein üppiges Fruchtländ zu schaffen imstande ist.²⁸

²⁴MOR, I, 91.

²⁵AsZ, Das trunkene Lied, 8.

²⁶WZM, 304.

²⁷WZM, 344; cf. FW, I, 1.

²⁸FW, V, 370.

Although Nietzsche speaks of God or the world as a wonderful, healthy, and very old power which lies under this restless up and down of our cultural life, can we call him a pantheist?

Alle unsere Hoffnungen strecken sich vielmehr sehnsuchtsvoll nach jener Wahrnehmung aus, dass unter diesem unruhig auf und nieder zuckenden Kulturleben und Bildungskrampe eine herrliche, innerlich gesunde, uralte Kraft verborgen liegt, die freilich nur in ungeheuren Momenten sich gewaltig einmal bewegt und dann wieder einem zukünftigen Erwachen entgegenträumt.²⁹

In this passage Nietzsche does not identify God with the cultural life and in his theory of art he regrets the fact that we cannot become one with the original artist of the world.

Somit ist unser ganzes Kunstwissen im Grunde ein völlig illusorisches, weil wir das Wissende mit jenem Wesen nicht eins und identisch sind, das sich, als einziger Schöpfer und Zuschauer jener Kunstkomödie, einen ewigen Genuss bereitet. Nur soweit der Genius im Aktus der künstlerischen Zeugung mit jenem Urkünstler der Welt verschmilzt, weiss er etwas über das ewige Wesen der Kunst.³⁰

The ideal and the degenerate church. Religion must represent life and not death. Instead of making

²⁹GdT, 23.

³⁰GdT, 5.

God a living reality, the preachers killed him.

Thus the churches have become tombstones of God.

Was sind denn diese Kirchen noch, wenn sie nicht Gräfte und Grabmäler Gottes sind?³¹

There is no doubt that historical Christianity frequently counteracted nature's effort to preserve and to improve the race. Its conception of God was sometimes an obvious contradiction to life. We can hardly blame Nietzsche for using rather strong language in expressing his disgust at this point.

Der christliche Gottesbegriff--Gott als Krankengott, Gott als Spinne, Gott als Geist--ist einer der korruptesten Gottesbegriffe, die auf Erden erreicht worden sind...Gott zum Widerspruch des Lebens abgeartet.³²

Nietzsche is sure that even Jesus, the founder of the Christian church, would not have agreed to such corruption in doctrine and spirit.

Die Kirche ist exakt das, wogegen Jesus gepredigt hat--und wogegen er seine Jünger kämpfen lehrte.³³

Die Kirche gehört so gut zum Triumph des Antichristlichen, wie der moderne Staat, der moderne Nationalismus...Die Kirche ist die Barbarisierung des Christentums.³⁴

³¹FW, III, 125.

³²ANT, 18.

³³WZM, II, 144.

³⁴WZM, II, 167.

In these passages it should be noted that Nietzsche did not attack Christianity itself, but the church. He despised degeneration and demanded strength. It is for this reason that Nietzsche did not reject the church as an institution. In its ideal form the church is even a nobler institution than the state because it secures the highest place for the noblest men.

Eine Kirche ist vor allem ein Herrschafts-Gebilde, das den geistigeren Menschen den obersten Rang sichert und an die Macht der Geistigkeit soweit glaubt, um sich alle größeren Gewaltmittel zu verbieten,--damit allein ist die Kirche unter allen Umständen eine vornehmere Institution als der Staat.³⁵

Die mächtige Schönheit und Feinheit der Kirchenfürsten hat immerdar für das Volk die Wahrheit der Kirche bewiesen; eine zeitweilige Brutalisierung der Geistlichkeit (wie zu Zeiten Luthers) führte immer den Glauben an das Gegenteil mit sich.³⁶

What then does Nietzsche mean by degeneration in the church and why does he attack it?

Sin and the need of redemption. Nietzsche wages a bitter war against the Christian conceptions of sin, guilt, and redemption. He claims that the idea of sin is nothing but a Jewish invention.³⁷ It

³⁵FW,V,358.

³⁶MOR,I,60.

³⁷FW,III,135.

was the work of the priests to call man's healthiest instincts sinful and to scorn the life of the body in order to secure authority and power over the affairs of men.

Die Sünde...ist erfunden, um Wissenschaft, um Kultur, um jede Erhöhung und Vornehmheit des Menschen unmöglich zu machen; der Priester herrscht durch die Erfindung der Sünde.³⁸

Jesus had abolished the whole concept of guilt and denied that there occurred a separation between God and man because of it. He lived in union with God and proclaimed it as his Gospel.

Jesus hatte ja den Begriff „Schuld“ selbst abgeschafft,--er hatte jede Kluft zwischen Gott und Mensch geleugnet, er lebte diese Einheit von Gott und Mensch als seine „frohe Botschaft“. ³⁹

The Christians did the worst when they forsook the teachings of Jesus and put guilt, submission, resignation, fear and obedience in the place of blooming and blossoming life. Thus they ruined the reason even of the strongest intellectual persons.

Das Christentum...hat die Vernunft selbst der geistig stärksten Naturen verdorben, indem es die obersten Werte der Geistigkeit als sündhaft, als irreführend, als Versuchungen empfinden lehrte.⁴⁰

³⁸ANT, 49.

³⁹ANT, 41.

⁴⁰ANT, 5.

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There is no need of redemption from our instincts, but there is need of control. "Summa: die Herrschaft über die Leidenschaften, nicht deren Schwächung oder Ausrottung!"⁴¹

Jesus and Christianity. Although Nietzsche is known as one of the greatest opponents of Christianity his respect for Jesus is remarkable.⁴² In his opinion Jesus does not care for ritualism and the whole cult of atonement and reconciliation. "Er ist rein innerlich."⁴³ Jesus represents real life. The doctrine of an eternal Peter and of an eternal succession of apostolic authority are far from his conception of life.

Jesus stellte ein wirkliches Leben, ein Leben in der Wahrheit jenem göttlichen Leben gegenüber: nichts liegt ihm ferner, als der plumpe Unsinn eines „verewigten Petrus“, einer ewigen Personalfortdauer.⁴⁴

Therefore we should always distinguish between historical Christianity and its root. Soon after Jesus' death the whole Christian movement was polluted by the work of the apostle Paul.

⁴¹WzM, 444.

⁴²AsZ, Vom freien Tode, 71.

⁴³WzM, 147.

⁴⁴WzM, 149.

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Man soll das Christentum als historische Realität nicht mit jener einen Wurzel wechseln, an welche es mit seinem Namen erinnert.⁴⁵

Die Evangelien sind unschätzbar als Zeugnis für die bereits unaufhaltsame Korruption innerhalb der ersten Gemeinde. Was Paulus später mit dem Logiker-Zynismus eines Rabbiners zu Ende führte, war trotzdem bloss der Verfall-Prozess, der mit dem Tode des Erlösers begann.⁴⁶

Der „frohen Botschaft“ folgte auf dem Fuss die allerschlimmste: die des Paulus.⁴⁷

Jesus had already made the mistake of thinking too much of death, of taking sides with the spiritually poor,⁴⁸ and of stressing humble virtues⁴⁹ which can neither win the world nor keep it.⁵⁰ This tendency became even stronger in Paul whose teachings are the direct counterpart of the gospel of Nietzsche.⁵¹ Paul promised divine favor to the weak, the foolish, and the despised. Nietzsche's religion required strength and moral excellence.

Nochmals erinnere ich an das unschätzbare Wort des Paulus: „Was schwach ist vor der Welt, was töricht ist vor der Welt, das Unedle und Verachtete vor der Welt hat Gott erwählet“: das war die Formel, in hoc signo siegte die *décadence*.⁵²

⁴⁵WzM, 145; cf. 146.

⁴⁶ANT, 44.

⁴⁷ANT, 42.

⁴⁸MA, I, v, 235; FW, V, 353.

⁴⁹WzM, 163.

⁵⁰Digges La Touche, PCM, 135-136.

⁵¹ANT, as a whole.

⁵²ANT, 51.

Christianity as a response to the urgent needs of the masses is to be rejected.⁵³ It is robbing mankind of those passions and intentions which enrich, ennoble, and beautify life. Historical Christianity, especially that of Paul,⁵⁴ tries to break man completely and then, by giving him a sudden gleam of divine mercy, takes him by surprise.

Das Christentum dagegen zerdrückte und zerbrach den Menschen vollständig und versenkte ihn wie in tiefen Schlamm: in das Gefühl völliger Verworfenheit liess es dann mit Einem Male den Glanz eines göttlichen Erbarmens hineinleuchten, so dass der Ueberraschte, durch Gnade Betäubte einen Schrei des Entzückens ausstieß und für einen Augenblick den ganzen Himmel in sich zu tragen glaubte.⁵⁵

On the other hand, original Christianity will always be respected. Nietzsche never intended to destroy Christianity. He wanted to replace its ideals of weakness by ideals of strength.

Ich habe dem bleichsüchtigen Christenideale den Krieg erklärt (samt dem, was ihm nahe verwandt ist), nicht in der Absicht es zu vernichten, sondern nur, um seiner Tyrannei ein Ende zu setzen und den Platz freizubekommen für neue Ideale, für robustere Ideale.⁵⁶

Yet, no matter how accurate the critical accusations

⁵³WzM, 166; cf. Foster, FN, 178.

⁵⁴WzM, 150, ANT, 42, 44.

⁵⁵MA, I, iii, 68.

⁵⁶WzM, 105.

against Christianity may be and how logical the conclusions of its opponents, it will survive as a workable code of morals, as a way of life, not as a doctrine, but as action.

Das Christentum ist jeden Augenblick noch möglich. Es ist an keines der unverschämten Dogmen gebunden, welche sich mit seinem Namen geschmückt haben: es braucht weder die Lehre vom persönlichen Gott, noch von der Sünde, noch von der Unsterblichkeit, noch von der Erlösung, noch vom Glauben; es hat schlechterdings keine Metaphysik nötig, noch weniger den Asketismus, noch weniger eine christliche „Naturwissenschaft“... Das Christentum ist eine Praxis, keine Glaubenslehre. Es sagt uns, wie wir handeln, nicht, was wir glauben sollen.⁵⁷

Das ursprüngliche Christentum wird zu allen Zeiten möglich sein...Nicht ein Glaube, sondern ein Tun, ein Vieles-nicht-tun vor allem, ein andres Sein.⁵⁸

⁵⁷WzM, 178.

⁵⁸ANT, 39.

3. THE RESULT OF THE INVESTIGATION

Kant

1. Religion is both reason and action.
2. The ultimate goal of religion is rational faith in its purity.
3. Was unable to recognize a distinctive religious experience.
4. God is the world architect, but not the almighty creator. He is limited by the fitness of the material.
5. The ideal church is an ethical community of men who have entirely adopted the will of God as their own.
6. The natural propensities of man are good in themselves. They ought to be controlled by reason.
7. In the moral act the will of God and the will of man coincide.
8. God is apart from the world, but exists in it by virtue of his power.

Nietzsche

1. Religion is a way of life.
2. The purpose of religion is to overcome inertia and lack of vitality.
3. Affirmed the fact of divine inspiration.
4. The god Dionysos, the will to power, or the world is limited, contains waste and suffering. God is the original artist of the world.
5. The ideal church is a nobler institution than the state because it secures the highest place for the noblest men.
6. To call instinctive desires sinful is a Jewish invention. There is no need of redemption from our instincts, but there is need of control.
7. We are not God, although we can become one with his purpose.
8. God is the immanent will to power.

WYOMING (1897) and its 1900-1910

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| <p>9. Doctrines and creeds prepare the way for the pure religion of reason.</p> | <p>9. Jesus did not care for ritualism and the whole cult of atonement and reconciliation. Christianity is not a doctrine, but action or a workable code of morals.</p> |
| <p>10. Evil is only a tendency toward impurity of disposition. Natural evils are disciplinary.</p> | <p>10. The economy of the whole justifies the existence of evil.</p> |
| <p>11. Distinguished between the teachings of Jesus and the reports about Jesus.</p> | <p>11. Was not so much opposed to the teachings of Jesus as to historical Christianity.</p> |

Kant held that everything in the world points to a world architect, but not to a creator. The truth of any religious life is to be measured by its harmony with the moral law. Jesus may be called the Son of God, because his life was an expression of the divine will. The greatest handicap to religious progress is the radical evil in us which is not a natural endowment, but a free act that corrupts the source of all principles.

Nietzsche is convinced that belief in God is essential to the health of a nation. God may be either the will to power, or the original artist of the

world, or the universe in the course of its evolution. Religion is a way of life. Sin is a Jewish invention. The economy of the whole justifies the existence of evil. It is the sign of all great religions to overcome epidemics of inertia and lack of vitality.

While Kant is completely unable to cope with the problem of evil, Nietzsche takes it as a challenge. Starting with the unity of the person, Nietzsche's evaluation of religion is more empirical than Kant's. However, he fails to realize the need for redemption. He tends to overemphasize man's independence, whereas Kant stresses the importance of God's aid beyond the limits of man's power.

CHAPTER VI

THE METAPHYSICAL CONCEPTIONS OF KANT AND NIETZSCHE

The purpose of this chapter is to determine what Kant and Nietzsche meant by metaphysics, to set forth their contributions, and then to decide who succeeded in giving us the more coherent and rational interpretation of the unified and total meaning of the facts as we know them, for that is the particular task of metaphysics.

1. THE METAPHYSICAL CONCEPTIONS OF KANT

The meaning of metaphysics. André Lalande in his Vocabulaire de la Philosophie states four different senses in which Kant used the term metaphysics. First, he applied it to the constructive part of philosophy as over against the Critique and including all knowledge coming from pure reason. Second, the term metaphysics covers the whole field of pure reason including the Critique. Third, metaphysics is the theory of the objects of rational faith. Finally, Kant called the regulative principles of scientific thought principles of metaphysical wisdom. This last meaning can be

omitted in the discussion because the regulative principles of science are included in the Critique.

1° Il l'applique à la partie constructive de la philosophie opposée à la Critique, et «comprenant toute la connaissance, vraie ou apparente, qui vient de la Raison pure»
 2° à «tout l'ensemble de la philosophie pure, y compris la Critique»; 3° à la théorie des objets de foi rationnelle; 4° enfin il appelle «principes de la sagesse métaphysique» les principes régulateurs de la pensée scientifique, tels que Natura non facit saltus, etc. Mais cet usage est secondaire, et le premier de ces quatres sens reste le plus important.¹

Consequently this part of the chapter on the metaphysical principles of Kant will be divided into three sections: the constructive part of philosophy, the critical part of philosophy, and the theory of the objects of rational faith.

The constructive part of philosophy. Before he wrote the Kritik der reinen Vernunft Kant was a follower of the Leibnizo-Wolffian school which insisted on the a priori validity of reason. Necessary truths can be obtained from the principles implanted in the mind independently of any previous critique of the rational faculty itself. The distinction between sensibility

¹Lalande, VP, I, 454.

and understanding consists merely in the relative clearness of the knowledge which is given by them. According to Leibniz sensation is merely a confused representation of things. From Descartes to Baumgarten it was believed that the understanding knows the things as they are, sensibility merely as they appear. On this principle rests the division of things into phenomena and noumena. The understanding knows noumena, whereas sensibility can only know phenomena.

Rationalism built up a world of ideas which is independent of experience. It claimed to obtain the greatest possible certainty in metaphysics by analyzing experience, explaining the phenomena by the rules which such analysis discovers, and by employing, as far as possible, the aid of mathematics. While under the sway of Wolffian rationalism Kant attempted to establish a rationalism of pure experience.² If one's premises were right then every part would fall into its place.

Die Metaphysik zeichnet sich unter allen Wissenschaften dadurch ganz besonders aus, dass sie die einzige ist, die ganz vollständig dargestellt werden kann; sodass für

²Troeltsch, Art. 1.

die Nachkommenschaft nichts übrig bleibt hinzuzusetzen.³

Sowie die Metaphysik als reine Philosophie ihre Erkenntnis zuoberst auf Denkformen gründet, unter welche nachher jedes Objekt (Materie der Erkenntnis) subsumiert werden mag.⁴

Sie ist die Wissenschaft, von der Erkenntnis des Sinnlichen zu der des Uebersinnlichen durch die Vernunft fortzuschreiten.⁵

Rational metaphysics consisted merely in the development of first principles by means of logical analysis. It did not aim at an increase in knowledge, but was satisfied with clear and distinct conceptions. Its immediate task was to deal with "the first things" but its ultimate aim was "the last things" of the intelligible world.⁶ Conceptions were analyzed and knowledge was made to conform to objects. The test of truth was reason, but the method by which to arrive at it was the analytical method of Newton.

Der letzte Probierstein der Wahrheit ist immer die Vernunft.⁷

Die echte Methode der Metaphysik ist mit derjenigen im Grunde einerlei, die Newton in die Naturwissenschaft einführte.⁸

³LM, III, 152.

⁴LM, IV, 21.

⁵LM, III, 83.

⁶Caird, CPK, I, 40.

⁷LM, II, 156; cf. LOG, 56.

⁸LM, I, 129-130; cf. 133, 118, PRO, 275.

Dogmatic rationalism believes that it has discovered an infallible criterion in the clearness of ideas and a sure method in mathematics. Kant realized the inadequacy of this procedure in 1769, after Hume's scepticism had stimulated him to investigate our right to have absolute confidence in the a priori validity of reason. If the clearness of ideas be our criterion then Spinoza has as much right to claim the truth for his pantheistic system as Leibniz for his individualism. Mathematics also does not owe its unquestioned acceptance to the clearness of its concepts, but to the fact that these can be constructed in experience. Rationalism failed to see the intuitive element in mathematics and overlooked its synthetic character. Progress in mathematics does not depend on conceptual analysis, but on the presentation of its objects in experience.

If, however, knowledge is merely a product of sensation, as the empiricists maintain, then there cannot be a metaphysics nor can there be a science of the objects of experience. Sensations can give us information concerning single facts, but can never yield necessity or universality. Experience tells us what is, but not

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that it must necessarily be so. Empiricism alone will inevitably lead to scepticism. Hume, for instance, claimed that all phenomena of experience are separate existences. There is no evidence of a necessary connection between them. The idea of necessary connection is one which our mind, long immersed in custom, has projected upon experience without any objective warrant. Kant realized that the idea of necessary connection does not rest upon the scope of our experience; for experience always falls short of the universal.

The problem is to determine in how far empiricism and rationalism can be accepted. The exponents of rationalism are right in maintaining that some ideas do not come from the senses, but from reason. There are certain judgments which the very nature of thought constrains us to form and which force upon us the idea of a necessary connection among the various events of our experience, whatever these events in particular may be. If knowledge is to be possible some concepts cannot come from sensation because sense perception is lacking in necessity and universality. On the other hand, empiricists are right in asserting that only an experienced object can be known. If we combine rationalism

and empiricism we could claim of a concept that it originated in reason, but is valid only for objects of experience.

In the critical part of his philosophy Kant tries to establish the exact scope and function of the two sources of knowledge: reason and experience, and to explain how there can be a priori knowledge of sensible objects. At the same time he prepares the way for the objects of rational faith.⁹ Reason drives the mind from the mere datum to the conception of a whole mind and a whole world.¹⁰ Metaphysics is the occupation of reason with itself.¹¹

The critical part of philosophy. Kant sets out with a twofold division of judgments. A priori judgments give us a clearer view of what we already know. They are characterized by necessity and strict universality because they do not depend on the experience of individual things. Consequently a priori judgments presuppose a faculty of knowledge capable of yielding knowledge

⁹Watson, PKE, 43.

¹⁰Brightman, PI, 19.

¹¹PRO, 90.

without appeal to experience. Kant holds that reason is that faculty. Synthetic judgments are not confined to analysis of concepts, but extend our knowledge by recognizing a predicate which is not contained in the conception of the subject. The problem which Kant attempts to solve is therefore, 'Are synthetic judgments a priori possible'? Any field of knowledge which can claim synthetic judgments a priori is a science.

Kant believes himself able to point out two kinds of synthetic judgments a priori as actually existing: mathematical propositions and certain principles which underlie physics.¹² Mathematics and physics contain undisputed examples of universal and necessary knowledge. The affirmations of metaphysics, however, are disputed, but in their tendency they are also synthetic judgments a priori. It is Kant's purpose to investigate whether synthetic judgments a priori are possible in metaphysics.

With this purpose in view Kant discovered a permanent and an accidental element in our experience. It is the receptivity of the subject which makes it

¹²DIS, 5.

possible that the mind can in a certain way be affected by the presence of an object. Kant called the brute facts, which are thus received, the accidental element, whereas space, the form of the outer sense, and time, the form of the inner sense, are permanent forms and as such antecedent to all perceptions of external objects. While sensibility is the mark of the receptivity of the mind, spontaneity is that of the understanding.¹³ The understanding creates its objects and the world. "Der Verstand ist Schöpfer seiner Gegenstände und der Welt."¹⁴ World or nature is then a combination of appearances according to rules.

Die ganze Natur überhaupt ist eigentlich nichts anderes, als ein Zusammenhang von Erscheinungen nach Regeln; und es gibt überall keine Regellosigkeit.¹⁵

Thus the understanding is the faculty of subsuming under rules and of determining the particular by means of the universal. It introduces law and connection among the individual sensations. Without it there would be chaos.

Yet the understanding alone can perceive nothing and the senses can think nothing. All perceptions depend on organic affections, and all conceptions on functions

¹³KrV, 75.

¹⁴LM, IV, 119.

¹⁵LOG, 12; cf. KrV, Beilage, A, 125.

which arrange different representations under one common representation. Knowledge is therefore the combined product of sensibility and understanding.

Der Verstand vermag nichts anzuschauen,
und die Sinne nichts zu denken. Nur daraus,
dass sie sich vereinigen, kann Erkenntnis
entspringen.¹⁶

Every datum of experience is a synthesis of elements. Experience is not an aggregate of isolated bits. The mind's activity of synthesizing and unifying experience expresses itself in judgments about sense data. The forms of these judgments are called categories.

The validity of the categories consists in the fact that it is only through them that any object of experience can be thought. We may assert quantity, quality, relation, and modality of everything that occurs in our experience.

Folglich steht alle Synthesis, wodurch selbst Wahrnehmung möglich wird, unter den Kategorien, und da Erfahrung Erkenntnis durch verknüpfte Wahrnehmungen ist, so sind die Kategorien Bedingungen der Möglichkeit der Erfahrung und gelten also a priori auch von allen Gegenständen der Erfahrung.¹⁷

¹⁶KrV, 75.

¹⁷KrV, 161.

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The categories are therefore conditions without which experience would not be possible. How is such an application of the categories to the manifold of impressions possible? The schema affords a meeting ground for the categories and the sensible manifold, because it is conceptual and sensible at the same time.

The schema is produced by the transcendental synthesis of the imagination. Consequently all schemata have to do with the nature of the inner sense: time. Time is as a form a priori homogeneous with the categories, and as a form of the sensibility, with phenomena. Therefore an application of the categories to phenomena is possible through the transcendental functions of time. The schemata, in the order of the categories (quantity, quality, relation, modality), are founded on the serial nature of time, the contents of time, the order of time, and on time as a whole.

Die Schemata sind daher nichts als Zeitbestimmungen a priori nach Regeln, und diese gehen nach der Ordnung der Kategorien auf die Zeitreihe, den Zeitinhalt, die Zeitordnung, endlich den Zeitinbegriff in Ansehung aller möglichen Gegenstände.¹⁸

¹⁸KrV, 184.

Inasmuch as the understanding with its immanent laws or categories supervenes on the chaos of sensations, it creates the world of phenomenal experience. Hence all unity in the empirical world proceeds from the transcendental unity of apperception. This is a unifying principle which binds our consciousness together so that we always recognize our experience as one and the same.

Die Einheit der Apperception aber ist der transcendentale Grund der notwendigen Gesetzmässigkeit aller Erscheinungen in einer Erfahrung. Eben dieselbe Einheit der Apperception in Ansehung eines Mannigfaltigen von Vorstellungen (es nämlich aus einer einzigen zu bestimmen) ist die Regel und das Vermögen dieser Regeln der Verstand.¹⁹

How then is a priori knowledge of sensible objects possible? Kant replies that man brought to the material which he acquired empirically by means of his receptivity certain pure forms or categories according to which he perceived all given material. The mind has itself determined the nature of the cases. Physical experiments are fruitful only when reason compels nature to answer its own questions.

¹⁹KrV, Beilage, A, 127.

From the knowledge of the sensuous metaphysics advances by means of reason to the supersensuous, to God, freedom, and immortality.

Gott, Freiheit und Unsterblichkeit sind diejenigen Aufgaben, zu deren Auflösung alle Zurdüstungen der Metaphysik, als ihrem letzten und alleinigen Zwecke, abzielen.²⁰

The theory of the objects of rational faith. Kant tried to maintain that the categories are relative to ourselves and do not apply to things in themselves.

Daher haben auch die reinen Verstandesbegriffe ganz und gar keine Bedeutung, wenn sie von Gegenständen der Erfahrung abgehen und auf Dinge an sich selbst (Noumena) bezogen werden wollen.²¹

If this doctrine were true it would follow that reality can neither be real nor unreal, neither substance nor attribute, neither one nor many, neither cause nor effect, for all these are categories. Universal judgments a priori are therefore limited to objects as mere appearances and cannot be extended to things in themselves.

Wenn wir synthetische Urteile a priori fällen können, dieses nur von Gegenständen der Anschauung als blossen Erscheinungen angehe.²²

Uebersinnliche Gegenstände sind für uns keine Gegenstände unseres theoretischen Erkenntnisses.²³

²⁰KU, 465.

²¹PRO, 312.

²²In a letter to Herz, May 26, 1789.

²³In a letter to Tieftrunk, December 11, 1797; cf. LM, III, 103.

Yet man is not merely intellect; he is also will. Even if we cannot demonstrate God, freedom, and immortality with the precision of a science they must necessarily be postulated because without them the mind would lose itself in inner contradiction. Although we cannot know reality by sense perception, we can think it.

Es lässt sich manches Uebersinnliche denken.²⁴

Da wir nun aber diese Verstandeswesen nach dem, was sie an sich selbst sein mögen, d.i. bestimmt, niemals erkennen können, gleichwohl aber solche im Verhältnis auf die Sinnenwelt dennoch annehmen und durch die Vernunft damit verknüpfen müssen, so werden wir doch wenigstens diese Verknüpfung vermittelt solcher Begriffe denken können, die ihr Verhältnis zur Sinnenwelt ausdrücken.²⁵

As a theoretical faculty reason cannot be used in the world of the senses. It belongs as a practical faculty to the world of the free will which is the realm of thought or of noumena.

Also kann die Vernunft, als theoretisches spekulatives Vermögen, hier in dieser Sinnenwelt gar nicht gebraucht werden (und muss folglich, weil sie doch einmal als solches da ist, für eine andere Welt bestimmt sein), sondern nur als praktisches Vermögen, zum Behuf des freien Willens.²⁶

²⁴LM, II, 151.

²⁵PRO, 355.

²⁶LM, IV, 120.

Although Kant removed sensuous knowledge in order to make room for faith, it would be wrong to say that he returned to chaos in order to find freedom.²⁷ Reason is the faculty which by its principles establishes unity among the rules of the understanding. It regulates the employment of the understanding and has nothing to do with chaos. Without the objects of rational faith, which are ideas of reason, there would be chaos and the mind would lose itself in inner contradiction.

Der Verstand mag ein Vermögen der Einheit der Erscheinungen mittelst der Regeln sein, so ist die Vernunft das Vermögen der Einheit der Verstandesregeln unter Prinzipien.²⁸

Kant called this realm of freedom also the realm of noumena. What does he mean by noumena? While Kant defined a phenomenon as a representation of a thing which is unknown to us in its intrinsic nature or as "der sinnliche Begriff eines Gegenstandes, in Uebereinstimmung mit der Kategorie",²⁹ he meant by noumenon the thing in itself.

Der Begriff eines Noumenon d.i. eines Dinges, welches gar nicht als Gegenstand der Sinne, sondern als ein Ding an sich selbst (lediglich durch einen reinen Verstand) gedacht werden soll, ist gar nicht widersprechend; denn man

²⁷ Santayana, EGP, 118.

²⁸ KrV, 359.

²⁹ KrV, 186.

kann von der Sinnlichkeit doch nicht behaupten, dass sie die einzige mögliche Art der Anschauung sei.³⁰

Just as Kant distinguished between phenomena and noumena, so did he separate man as a phenomenon from man as a causa noumenon. Nature and the empirical man are subject to necessity, whereas man as a noumenon or intelligent being is absolutely free. My self-consciousness contains therefore a double ego: the ego as subject and the ego as object.

Nun ist der Begriff eines Wesens, das freien Willen hat, der Begriff einer causa noumenon.³¹

Ich bin mir meiner selbst bewusst, ist ein Gedanke, der schon ein zweifaches Ich enthält, das Ich als Subjekt und das Ich als Objekt. Wie es möglich sei, dass ich, der ich denke, mir selber ein Gegenstand (der Anschauung) sein und so mich von mir selbst unterscheiden könne, ist schlechterdings unmöglich zu erklären, obwohl es ein unbezweifeltes Faktum ist.³²

Allein der Mensch, der die ganze Natur sonst lediglich nur durch Sinne kennt, erkennt sich selbst auch durch bloße Apperception, und zwar in Handlungen und inneren Bestimmungen, die er gar nicht zum Eindrücke der Sinne zählen kann, und ist sich selbst freilich eines Teils Phänomen, anderen Teils aber, nämlich in Ansehung gewisser Vermögen, ein bloss intelligibler Gegenstand, weil die Handlung desselben gar nicht zur Receptivität der Sinnlichkeit gezählt werden kann.³³

³⁰KrV, 310.

³¹KpV, 55.

³²LM, III, 95.

³³KrV, 574; cf. LM, IV, 118.

If self-consciousness is a process which includes all the categories and brings them back to the unity involved in them, then Kant's assertion that from the analytic judgment all the categories may be derived points to a truth. Self-consciousness in its unity in difference contains all the keys by which we are to unlock the secrets of the world.³⁴ Yet in Kant's philosophy this unity of self-consciousness cannot assure us that the soul itself is simple and real.

So viel ist gewiss, dass ich mir durch das Ich jederzeit eine absolute, aber logische Einheit des Subjects (Einfachheit denke), aber nicht, dass ich dadurch die wirkliche Einfachheit meines Subjects erkenne.³⁵

Kant adhered to the old soul-substance theory which claims that there is a permanent immaterial reality underlying consciousness.³⁶

Dieses denkende Selbst (die Seele) mag nun aber auch als das letzte Subjekt des Denkens, was selbst nicht weiter als Prädikat eines anderen Dinges vorgestellt werden kann, Substanz heissen: so bleibt dieser Begriff doch gänzlich leer und ohne alle Folgen, wenn nicht von ihm die Beharrlichkeit als das, was den Begriff der Substanzen in der Erfahrung fruchtbar macht, bewiesen werden kann.³⁷

³⁴Caird, CPK, I, 38; Smith, CKC, 438.

³⁵KrV, Beilage, A, 356.

³⁶Brightman, PR, 538.

³⁷PRO, 334.

Denn in dem, was wir Seele nennen, ist alles im continuirlichen Flusse und nichts Bleibendes, ausser etwa (wenn man es durchaus will) das darum so einfache Ich, weil diese Vorstellung keinen Inhalt, mithin kein Mannigfaltiges hat, weswegen sie auch scheint ein einfaches Object vorzustellen, oder besser gesagt, zu bezeichnen.³⁸

It may be that Kant expressed some doubt as to the necessity of this simple ego when he added "wenn man es durchaus will"(if one wants it by all means). By accepting it, however, he abandoned his doctrine that the categories can be applied only to phenomena because he maintained that this simple ego or substance is one, identical, and a cause. The unity of apperception could have taken care of all his difficulties in this respect.

After reason explored itself it went on to explore its world. In the phenomenal world Kant discovers law and purpose. We are compelled by reason to view the organic world as being the work of God.

Es ist ein Gott eben deswegen, weil die Natur auch selbst im Chaos nicht anders als regelmässig und ordentlich verfahren kann.³⁹

The teleological interpretation of nature is an inevitable attitude of reason, aroused by the contemplation of certain phenomenal forms, but it has no legitimate use in experience

³⁸KrV, Beilage, A, 381-382.

³⁹NTH, Vorrede, 15.

except as a working hypothesis or guiding principle.⁴⁰

Der unseren schwachen Begriffen angemessene Ausdruck wird sein: dass wir uns die Welt so denken, als ob sie von einer höchsten Vernunft ihrem Dasein und inneren Bestimmung nach abstamme.⁴¹

The order and the design in the world presuppose an architect of great wisdom and power, but not an almighty creator; for to order and to create are two different things. Kant did not share the blind optimism of Leibniz that this is the best of all possible worlds. In opposition to Leibniz Kant concluded the existence of God from the constitution of the world. Leibniz presupposed the existence of God and justified the presence of evil in the world. Kant accepted an evolutionary optimism. The community sense which is observed among all created things and the fact that they possess the capacity of working toward a perfect whole prove the wisdom of the highest being.

The physico-teleological proof for the existence of God lead the mind by way of purposes to an intelligent cause of the world, but it is the moral argument which ascribes to the highest being a final purpose. The recognition of our duty and the final purpose enjoined

⁴⁰KU, 270.

⁴¹PRO, 359.

upon us by reason bring out a definite concept of God. We admit among our moral views a cause harmonizing with it. If we thus use the categories for a knowledge of God not from theoretical, but from practical consideration, then the alleged contradiction that the categories can only produce knowledge when applied to objects of sense, but in no way when applied to the supersensible, vanishes.

Auch wird die Befremdung oder der vorgebliche Widerspruch einer hier behaupteten Möglichkeit einer Theologie mit dem, was die Kritik der spekulativen Vernunft von den Kategorien sagte: dass diese nämlich nur in Anwendung auf Gegenstände der Sinne, keineswegs aber auf das Uebersinnliche angewandt, Erkenntnis hervorbringen können, verschwinden, wenn man sie hier zu einem Erkenntnis Gottes, aber nicht in theoretischer (nach dem, was seine uns unerforschliche Natur an sich sei), sondern lediglich in praktischer Absicht gebraucht sieht.⁴²

In the employment of the practical reason God is the highest object of moral and religious faith without whom there would be no immortality or conservation of values. Reality is an order in conformity with ends, a realization of moral ideas. As moral persons it is our duty to cooperate with God in the attempt to accomplish the highest good. The final purpose of man is not enjoyment, contemplation, or admiration. Reason

⁴²KU, 479.

requires a personal value. Man alone can give himself a personal worth as the condition under which he and his being can be the final purpose. The highest good is therefore moral development to perfect happiness or the harmony between merit and happiness.

Das moralische Gesetz gebietet, das höchste mögliche Gut in einer Welt mir zum letzten Gegenstande alles Verhaltens zu machen. Dieses aber kann ich nicht zu bewirken hoffen, als nur durch die Uebereinstimmung meines Willens mit dem eines heiligen und gütigen Welturhebers.⁴³

Zum Geniessen oder zum Anschauen, Betrachten und Bewundern..., als dem letzten Endzweck, warum die Welt und der Mensch selbst da ist, geschaffen zu sein, kann die Vernunft nicht befriedigen; denn diese setzt einen persönlichen Wert, den der Mensch sich allein geben kann, als Bedingung, unter welcher er und sein Dasein Endzweck sein kann, voraus.⁴⁴

The realization of the highest good in the world is the necessary object of the will which is determined by the moral law. In the moral will the complete conformity of attitudes to the moral law is the essential condition for realizing the highest good. Such conformity must be just as possible as the realization of the highest good because it is contained in the same command to advance this object of the will. The complete conformity of the will

⁴³KpV, 129.

⁴⁴KU, 471.

to the moral law is sanctity, a perfection which no rational being of the world of the senses at any time of its existence can reach. Since sanctity is practically necessary, however, it can be found only in a progress ad infinitum. According to the principles of pure practical reason we have to accept such an advancement as the real object of our will. This infinite progress is however possible only under the presupposition of an eternally lasting existence and personality of the same reasonable being, which we call the immortality of the soul.

Dieser unendliche Progressus ist aber nur unter Voraussetzung einer ins Unendliche fortdauernden Existenz und Persönlichkeit desselben vernünftigen Wesens (welche man die Unsterblichkeit der Seele nennt) möglich.⁴⁵

⁴⁵KpV, 122.

2. THE METAPHYSICAL CONCEPTIONS OF NIETZSCHE

The meaning of metaphysics. It is not enough to say that Nietzsche was simply a sceptic¹ because he actually attempted to attain to certainty and established the metaphysical principle that reality is of the nature of will. What he meant by metaphysics cannot be clearly stated because he sometimes uses the term with contempt and sometimes with the greatest respect. Whenever metaphysics deals with the concept of substance, with freedom of the will, with a God apart from the world and his purpose, and with the distinction between a real world and a phenomenal world, Nietzsche calls it the science of the fundamental errors of man.

Insofern aber alle Metaphysik sich vornehmlich mit Substanz und Freiheit des Willens abgegeben hat, so darf man sie als die Wissenschaft bezeichnen, welche von den Grundirrtümern des Menschen handelt, doch so, als wären es Grundwahrheiten.²

The Nietzschean metaphysics presupposes that this world is the real world.

Vor allem: wie kommen wir darauf, dass nicht unsre Welt die wahre ist?³

¹Foster, FN, 177; Ellis, art. 1.

²MA, I, 18; cf. WzM, 256-269.

³WzM, 262, B.

Die „wahre Welt“ und die „scheinbare Welt“--auf deutsch: die erlogne Welt und die Realität.⁴

If this world is the real world, what is the specific task of metaphysics? The physical sciences take care of all the facts, but they do not justify the existence of the world. Since the world is justified only as an aesthetic phenomenon, Nietzsche emphasizes the necessity of a metaphysics of art.

Hier nun wird es nötig, uns mit einem kühnen Anlauf in eine Metaphysik der Kunst hineinzuschwingen, indem ich den früheren Satz wiederhole, dass nur als ein ästhetisches Phänomen das Dasein und die Welt gerechtfertigt erscheint.⁵

Metaphysics is a supplement to the reality of nature. Nietzsche recognized that life contains more than the mechanism of nature. There are judgments of value, the individual and its characteristics, and above all the will to power. The specific task of Nietzsche's metaphysics is therefore to interpret our experience so as to justify the existence of the world.

Judgments of value. Sense perceptions cannot be separated from judgments of value. We prefer the

⁴Eh,2; cf. WzM, 264.

⁵GdT,24; cf.5, 16.

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definite to the indefinite, truth to mere semblance.

Es ist kein Zweifel, dass alle Sinneswahrnehmungen gänzlich durchsetzt sind mit Werturteilen.⁶

Hinter aller Logik und ihrer anscheinenden Selbstherrlichkeit der Bewegung stehen Wertschätzungen, deutlicher gesprochen, physiologische Forderungen zur Erhaltung einer bestimmten Art von Leben. Zum Beispiel, dass das Bestimmte mehr wert sei als das Unbestimmte, der Schein weniger wert als die „Wahrheit“.⁷

Yet whatever has value in the world does not have it in itself. The world as such is nothing but a monster of power without beginning or end. It has no instincts, no impulses, and not even laws. There are also no opposites in nature. Warm and cold are merely differences of degree.

Die Welt: ein Ungeheuer von Kraft, ohne Anfang, ohne Ende, eine feste, eherne Grösse von Kraft.⁸

Es hat auch keinen Selbsterhaltungstrieb und überhaupt keine Triebe; es kennt auch keine Gesetze.⁹

Die allgemeine ungenaue Beobachtung sieht in der Natur überall Gegensätze (wie z.B. „warm und kalt“) wo keine Gegensätze, sondern nur Gradverschiedenheiten sind.¹⁰

Es gibt keine Gegensätze: nur von denen der Logik her haben wir den Begriff des Gegensatzes--und von da aus fälschlich in die Dinge übertragen.¹¹

⁶Eh, 203.

⁷JGB, 3.

⁸WzM, 460.

⁹FW, 109.

¹⁰MA, 67.

¹¹WzM, 249.

Contrasts have their origin in logic. Anything that has value in the world owes it to man. Therefore man is the creator of his own world.

Was nur Wert hat in der jetzigen Welt, das hat ihn nicht an sich, seiner Natur nach-- die Natur ist immer wertlos--:sondern dem hat man einen Wert einmal gegeben, geschenkt, und wir waren diese Gebenden und Schenkenden! Wir erst haben die Welt, die den Menschen etwas angeht, geschaffen!¹²

Wir aber wollen die werden, die wir sind... und dazu müssen wir die besten Lerner und Entdecker alles Gesetzlichen und Notwendigen in der Welt werden.¹³

Die neuen Werte müssen erst geschaffen werden--...Der Philosoph muss uns ein Gesetzgeber sein.¹⁴

Die Werte für seine Handlungen entnimmt der Einzelne zuletzt doch sich selber: weil er auch die überlieferten Worte sich ganz individuell deuten muss. Die Auslegung der Formel ist mindestens persönlich, wenn er auch keine Formel schafft: als Ausleger ist er immer noch schaffend.¹⁵

The characteristics of the self. If values depend on man, let us determine what man is. Nietzsche was no optimist in his description of man in general. He called mankind a hideous old woman and claimed that the earth has been a madhouse because of man's atrocity.

¹²FW, 301.

¹³FW, 335.

¹⁴WzM, 436.

¹⁵WzM, 308.

Gab es je noch ein scheusslicheres altes
Weib unter allen alten Weibern?¹⁶

Im Menschen ist so viel Entsetzliches!...
Die Erde war zu lange schon ein Irrenhaus!¹⁷

What then does Nietzsche consider the essence of
man? His conception of man is not at all organized,
but at some time or another he claimed these
characteristics of man: First, the highest powers of
man are reason, freedom, and science.

Das Wesentliche und Auszeichnende am
Menschen ist: „Vernunft und Wissenschaft,
des Menschen allerhöchste Kraft.“¹⁸

Nichts ist teurer erkaufte...als das
Wenige von menschlicher Vernunft und vom
Gefühle der Freiheit, was jetzt unsern
Stolz ausmacht.¹⁹

Doch ist...nur der Grad der Vernunft in
der Kraft entscheidend.²⁰

Die Verkenntung von Leidenschaft und
Vernunft, wie als ob letztere ein Wesen
für sich sei und nicht vielmehr ein
Verhältniszustand verschiedener Leiden-
schaften und Begehrungen; und als ob
nicht jede Leidenschaft ihr Quantum
Vernunft in sich hätte.²¹

Der Schmerz ist ein intellektueller
Vorgang, in dem entschieden ein Urteil
laut wird,--das Urteil „schädlich“, in
dem sich lange Erfahrung aufsummiert hat.²²

¹⁶FW, 377.

¹⁷ZGM, 22.

¹⁸MA, 265.

¹⁹ZGM, 9.

²⁰MOR, 548.

²¹WZM, 98.

²²WZM, 298; cf. 299.

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OBTAINED FROM THE
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Second, Nietzsche derived the concept of cause from the subjective conviction that we ourselves are causes and said that cause is "unser Machtgefühl vom sogenannten Wollen."²³ Phenomena cannot be causes. Only man can make a choice and carry out his decision. His will is free to say yes or no.

Wir haben absolut keine Erfahrung über eine Ursache; psychologisch nachgerechnet, kommt uns der ganze Begriff aus der subjektiven Ueberzeugung, dass wir Ursache sind.²⁴

Erscheinungen können nicht „Ursachen“ sein!²⁵

Ich verstehe unter „Freiheit des Geistes“ etwas sehr Bestimmtes: ...nein zu sagen, wo das Nein gefährlich ist.²⁶

Wer aber gehorcht, der hört sich selber nicht!²⁷

Third, that which best differentiates man from the animal is in Nietzsche's opinion his capacity for making and keeping a promise. Man is able to save impressions from the oblivion of forgetfulness. He can also anticipate the future.

²³WzM, 252.

²⁴WzM, 248.

²⁵WzM, 251.

²⁶WzM, 133.

²⁷AsZ, Von alten und neuen Tafeln, 7.

Ebendieses notwendig vergessliche Tier, an dem das Vergessen eine Kraft, eine Form der starken Gesundheit darstellt, hat sich nun ein Gegenvermögen angezüchtet, ein Gedächtnis, mit Hilfe dessen für gewisse Fälle die Vergesslichkeit ausgehängt wird.²⁸

Dieser Freigewordne, der wirklich versprechen darf, dieser Herr des freien Willens, dieser Souverän--wie sollte er es nicht wissen, welche Ueberlegenheit er damit vor allem voraushat, was nicht versprechen und für sich selbst gutsagen darf.²⁹

Wie muss der Mensch, um dermassen über die Zukunft vorauszuverfügen, erst gelernt haben das notwendige vom zufälligen Geschehen scheiden, kausal denken, das Ferne wie gegenwärtig sehn und vorwegnehmen, was Zweck ist, was Mittel dazu ist, mit Sicherheit ansetzen, überhaupt rechnen, berechnen können.³⁰

Fourth, every person enjoys privacy. We cannot know the content of another person's mind, unless the other person communicates his thoughts to us.

Was begreifen wir denn von unserm Nächsten als seine Grenzen, ich meine das, womit er sich auf und an uns gleichsam einzeichnet und eindrückt? Wir begreifen nichts von ihm als die Veränderungen an uns, deren Ursache er ist,--unser Wissen von ihm gleicht einem hohlen geformten Raume.³¹

²⁸ZGM, II, 1.

²⁹ZGM, II, 2.

³⁰ZGM, II, 1.

³¹MOR, 118.

Keine Erfahrung zum Beispiel über einen Menschen, stünde er uns auch noch so nah, kann vollständig sein, so dass wir ein logisches Recht zu einer Gesamtabsehung desselben hätten.³²

Privacy alone, however, does not make us recognize our identity. Our action and our knowledge is a continuous stream.

In Wahrheit aber ist all unser Handeln und Erkennen keine Folge von Fakten und leeren Zwischenräumen, sondern ein beständiger Fluss.³³

If we believe that form is permanent apart from the mind, then we are mistaken. Form is nothing but a creation of mind. The fact that we always perceive an object in the same form does not mean that it is the same form. Our mind is continually creating a new form of the perceived object and we who compare it with the old form recognize its identity. Thus the form of an object always appears as something permanent.

Die Form gilt als etwas Dauerndes und deshalb Wertvolleres; aber die Form ist bloss von uns erfunden; und wenn noch so oft „dieselbe Form erreicht wird“, so bedeutet das nicht, dass es dieselbe Form ist,--sondern es erscheint immer etwas Neues--und nur wir, die wir vergleichen,

³²MA,32.

³³MA,11.

rechnen das Neue, insofern es Altem gleicht,
zusammen in die Einheit der „Form“.34

The purpose of the categories. If this is the
real world then the purpose of the categories is not
to lead us to reality, but to help us control reality.

Das ist der grösste Irrtum, der begangen
worden ist, das eigentliche Verhängnis des
Irrtums auf Erden: man glaubte ein Kriterium
der Realität in den Vernunftformen zu haben,
--während man sie hatte, um Herr zu werden
über die Realität.35

Die Kategorien sind „Wahrheiten“ nur in
dem Sinne, als sie lebendbedingend für uns
sind.36

All our knowledge is conditioned by our mind. If
our knowledge is thus conditioned, what is mind itself
without its content? This is an impossible question,
because how can anyone look into a mirror without
seeing himself in it? Our world is nothing but the
product of our mental activity. Consequently we find
in the things nothing else but what the mind has put
into them.

Wir können nur eine Welt begreifen, die
wir selber gemacht haben.37

Der Mensch findet zuletzt in den Dingen
nichts wieder, als was er selbst in sie
hineingesteckt hat.38

34 WzM, 230.

35 WzM, 229.

36 WzM, 239.

37 WzM, 193.

38 WzM, 192.

received the same, together with the
transmission in the form of a letter.

The subject of the letter is as follows:

and which have been the subject of the
is now in progress, and is being carried out.

The letter is dated 1st January 1912, and
is addressed to the Secretary of the
British Association for the Advancement of Science,
and is signed by the President of the
Association, Sir John Lubbock.

The letter is dated 1st January 1912, and
is signed by the President of the
Association, Sir John Lubbock.

It is a letter of introduction, and is
addressed to the Secretary of the
British Association for the Advancement of Science,
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Und was ihr Welt nanntet, das soll erst von euch geschaffen werden: eure Vernunft, euer Bild, euer Wille, eure Liebe soll es selber werden! Und wahrlich zu eurer Seligkeit, ihr Erkennenden!³⁹

Der menschliche Intellekt hat die Erscheinung erscheinen lassen und seine irrtümlichen Grundauffassungen in die Dinge hineingetragen.⁴⁰

Wir sehen alle Dinge durch den Menschenkopf an und können diesen Kopf nicht abschneiden; während doch die Frage übrigbleibt, was von der Welt noch da wäre, wenn man ihn doch abgeschnitten hätte.⁴¹

Etwas Unbedingtes kann nicht erkannt werden: sonst wäre es eben nicht unbedingt! Erkennen ist aber immer „sich irgendwo in Bedingung setzen“...sich durch etwas bedingt fühlen und ebenso es selbst unsrerseits bedingen.⁴²

Versuchen wir den Spiegel an sich zu betrachten, so entdecken wir endlich nichts als die Dinge auf ihm. Wollen wir die Dinge fassen, so kommen wir zuletzt wieder auf nichts als auf den Spiegel.-- Dies ist die allgemeinste Geschichte der Erkenntnis.⁴³

Wo der Mensch nichts mehr zu sehen und zu greifen hat, da hat er auch nichts mehr zu suchen.⁴⁴

Nietzsche's metaphysics is therefore closely related to Hegel who believed that within the physical process the evolution of the idea takes

³⁹AsZ, II, Aus den glückseligen Inseln, 84.

⁴⁰MA, I, 16.

⁴¹MA, I, 6.

⁴²WzM, 265.

⁴³MOR, 243.

⁴⁴JGB, I, 14.

place. This world is the real world, but it is constantly developing. Reality is the name for a process.

„Wahrheit“ ist somit nicht etwas, das da wäre und das aufzufinden, zu entdecken wäre, --sondern etwas, das zu schaffen ist und das den Namen für einen Prozess abgibt.⁴⁵

Inzwischen wächst und wächst die organisierende, die zur Herrschaft berufne „Idee“ in der Tiefe,--sie beginnt zu befehlen, sie leitet langsam aus Nebenwegen und Abwegen zurück, sie bereitet einzelne Qualitäten und Tüchtigkeiten vor, die einmal als Mittel zum Ganzen sich unentbehrlich erweisen werden.⁴⁶

There is hardly any doubt that Nietzsche is strongly influenced by Hegel and by Schopenhauer. He himself makes mention of this fact when he says that the principle of becoming and the question concerning the value of existence are the greatest philosophical views.

Die beiden grössten (von Deutschen gefundenen) philosophischen Gesichtspunkte:
 a) der des Werdens, der Entwicklung;
 b) der nach dem Werte des Daseins (aber die erbärmliche Form des deutschen Pessimismus erst zu überwinden!)--
 beide von mir in entscheidender Weise zusammengebracht.⁴⁷

Nietzsche claims to have combined these two views.

⁴⁵WzM, 249.

⁴⁶Eh, 9.

⁴⁷WzM, 454.

The result of this combination is the metaphysics of the will to power. This will to power is the fundamental reality which is observed everywhere. It is a principle of development which denies pessimism but demands progress, control, and even eternal life.

The categories, which are principles of control, are therefore principles that are true to reality,

Aller Sinn ist Wille zur Macht (alle Beziehungssinne lassen sich in ihm auflösen).⁴⁸

The problem of substance. If this is the real world and if the purpose of metaphysics is to justify its existence then the term substance becomes useless. There is no substratum of any kind behind the activity which we observe. Reality is activity and as such a multiplicity of processes, which are all expressions of the will to power.

Der Begriff „Substanz“ ist vollkommen unbrauchbar, wenn man erklären will.⁴⁹

Es gibt keine ewig dauerhaften Substanzen; die Materie ist ein ebensolcher Irrtum wie der Gott der Eleaten.⁵⁰

⁴⁸WzM, 195.

⁴⁹WzM, 214.

⁵⁰FW, 109.

Aber es gibt kein solches Substrat; es gibt kein „Sein“ hinter dem Tun, Wirken, Werden; „der Täter“ ist zum Tun bloss hinzugedichtet --das Tun ist alles.⁵¹

Was aber wirklich, was wahr ist, ist weder eins, noch auch nur reduzierbar auf eins.⁵²

Diese Menschheit: sie ist eine unlösbare Vielheit von aufsteigenden und niedersteigenden Lebensprozessen.⁵³

Phenomenal and metaphysical reality. In the light of the preceding paragraphs it is not surprising that Nietzsche calls the distinction between phenomenal and metaphysical reality a symptom of decaying life ("ein Symptom niedergehenden Lebens").⁵⁴ The idea of an inaccessible and unknowable world is worthless because it would make no difference to anyone.

Denn man könnte von der metaphysischen Welt gar nichts aussagen als ein Anderssein, ein uns unzugängliches, unbegreifliches Anderssein; es wäre ein Ding mit negativen Eigenschaften.--Wäre die Existenz einer solchen Welt noch so gut bewiesen, so stünde doch fest, dass die gleichgültigste aller Erkenntnisse eben ihre Erkenntnis wäre: noch gleichgültiger als dem Schiffer in Sturmesgefahr die Erkenntnis von der chemischen Analysis des Wassers sein muss.⁵⁵

Der Gegensatz der scheinbaren Welt und der wahren Welt reduziert sich auf den Gegensatz „Welt“ und „Nichts“.⁵⁶

⁵¹ZGM, I, 13.

⁵²WzM, 212.

⁵³WzM, 94.

⁵⁴GD, Die „Vernunft“ in der Philosophie.

⁵⁵MA, I, 6.

⁵⁶WzM, 264; cf. 229.

Everything is active. One thing influences the other. Nothing exists in isolation. Consequently there cannot be a thing in itself, nor can there be things in themselves.

Die Eigenschaften eines Dinges sind Wirkungen auf andre „Dinge“; denkt man andre „Dinge“ weg, so hat ein Ding keine Eigenschaften, das heisst, es gibt kein Ding ohne andre Dinge, das heisst, es gibt kein „Ding an sich“.57

Der Gegensatz „Ding an sich“ und „Erscheinung“ ist unhaltbar; damit aber fällt auch der Begriff „Erscheinung“ dahin.58

Sowenig „Ding an sich“, sowenig ist „Erkenntnis an sich“ noch erlaubt als Begriff.59

Mechanism and teleology. We are mistaken if we believe that by means of the sequence of cause and effect we can reach into the essence of reality. Since reality is of the nature of will, the presuppositions of mechanism are entirely fictitious. There is no matter, no atom, no heaviness, no pressure, and no push in reality. These ideas are psychological interpretations. Necessity is not a matter of fact, either in the world or in history. If we could see

57WzM, 266; cf. FW, 335.

58WzM, 249.

59WzM, 243.

the flux of being as a whole we should have to reject the idea of causal determination completely.

Eine tiefsinnige Wahnvorstellung...jener unerschütterliche Glaube, dass das Denken, an dem Leitfaden der Kausalität, bis in die tiefsten Abgründe des Seins reiche, und dass das Denken das Sein nicht nur zu erkennen, sondern sogar zu korrigieren imstande sei.⁶⁰

Alle Voraussetzungen des Mechanismus, Stoff, Atom, Schwere, Druck und Stoss sind nicht „Tatsachen an sich“, sondern Interpretationen mit Hilfe psychischer Fiktionen.⁶¹

Die „mechanische Notwendigkeit“ ist kein Tatbestand: wir erst haben sie in das Geschehen hineininterpretiert. Wir haben die Formulierbarkeit des Geschehens ausgedeutet als Folge einer über dem Geschehen waltenden Notwendigkeit.⁶²

Die eherne Notwendigkeit ist ein Ding, von dem die Menschen im Verlauf der Geschichte einsehen, dass es weder ehern noch notwendig ist.⁶³

Ein Intellekt, der Ursache und Wirkung als continuum, nicht nach unserer Art als willkürliches Zerteilt- und Zerstückt-sein, sähe, der den Fluss des Geschehens sähe, --würde den Begriff Ursache und Wirkung verwerfen und alle Bedingtheit leugnen.⁶⁴

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GdT, 15.

61WzM, 252.

62WzM, 249.

63MA, 514.

64FW, III, 112.

Soweit es Gesetze in der Geschichte gibt, sind die Gesetze nichts wert und ist die Geschichte nichts wert.⁶⁵

On the other hand, Nietzsche also rejects teleology because he means by it a purposive planing on the part of God. For him God is merely the world in the process of its evolution. God is activity or will. It depends on man to give to this world order, organization, form, beauty, and wisdom. God depends on man and not man on God. That is the essence of Nietzsche's metaphysics of art.

Der Gesamt-Charakter der Welt ist dagegen in alle Ewigkeit Chaos, nicht im Sinne der fehlenden Notwendigkeit, sondern der fehlenden Ordnung, Gliederung, Form, Schönheit, Weisheit, und wie alle unsere ästhetischen Menschlichkeiten heissen.⁶⁶

Es ist das Unglück der Tätigen, dass ihre Tätigkeit fast immer ein wenig unvernünftig ist. Man darf zum Beispiel bei dem geldsammelnden Bankier nach dem Zweck seiner rastlosen Tätigkeit nicht fragen: sie ist unvernünftig. Die Tätigen rollen, wie der Stein rollt, gemäss der Dummheit der Mechanik.⁶⁷

⁶⁵ *NNH*, 9.

⁶⁶ *FW*, III, 109.

⁶⁷ *MA*, I, v, 283.

3. THE RESULT OF THE INVESTIGATION

Kant

1. The understanding creates the world of the objects of the senses.
2. Asserts the primacy of the practical reason.
3. Experience is not an aggregate of isolated bits.
4. Categories are laws without which experience would not be possible.
5. Employed the analytical method more than the synthetic.
6. Insisted on the factor of sense in knowledge.
7. The self as subject is to be distinguished from the self as object, but could not explain it.
8. Distinguished between phenomena and things in themselves.
9. Limitations of knowledge are set by reason.
10. Reason belongs as a practical faculty to the world of the free will.

Nietzsche

1. The intellect creates its own appearances.
2. Disliked mere abstract thought.
3. Experience is a continuous stream.
4. Categories are means to help us control reality.
5. Started with the fact of value and employed the synoptic method.
6. Preferred artists to philosophers because they did not lose their senses.
7. Convictions are merely petrified opinions which come from passions and mental laziness.
8. Rejected the whole concept of the thing in itself.
9. Limitations of knowledge are set by our own mind.
10. Reason is inherent in the will to power.

11. Accepted a substratum in order to satisfy the need for identity and permanence.

12. Freedom is the power of a person to determine his acts by means of reason.

13. We cannot know reality by sense perception, but we can think it.

14. Absolute necessity is the veritable abyss for the human reason.

15. Mechanism is instrumental to teleology. The teleological interpretation is an inevitable attitude of reason.

16. God, freedom, and immortality are necessary postulates of practical reason. Without them the mind would lose itself in inner contradiction.

11. Rejected the idea of a substratum and was satisfied with the identity of his own mind.

12. Freedom is the power to say no.

13. We know the real world by our senses as well as by our minds. The existence of an unknowable metaphysical reality would make no difference to anyone.

14. There is no necessity in the world nor in history.

15. The presuppositions of mechanism are entirely fictitious. The sequence of cause and effect does not lead to reality. The teleological interpretation of nature is wrong.

16. The will to power is fundamental. All processes are derived from it. It is only a question of weak or strong will. There is no absolute standard of truth. Useful errors are sometimes preferred to truth.

In the introduction of this chapter metaphysics was defined as the attempt to give a coherent and rational interpretation of the unified and total meaning of the facts of our experience. This is now the place to decide who gave us the better interpretation of the world as we know it, Kant or Nietzsche.

Kant was a slow but systematic thinker. His thoughts reflected the gradual development of reason and its work of making order out of chaos. Although his employment of the analytical method and his adherence to the old soul-substance theory led to the unfortunate distinction between phenomenal and metaphysical, Kant tried to correct it by emphasizing the practical reason. As a causa noumenon man is free and capable of achieving his true worth, if not here then in the life hereafter. It is as a member of the world of thought that man can think reality and arrange his life accordingly. In spite of being unable to cope with the problem of evil Kant built up a perspective of rational striving that finds its true realization in God as the highest perfection.

Nietzsche did not succeed so well as Kant in making order out of chaos. His explanation of the facts was lacking in organization. Since he did not believe in an absolute standard of truth, Nietzsche's philosophy was sometimes untrue to life as a whole. He overemphasized the biological side of man and lingered all too much on the will to power. Evil is justified in the economy of the whole, and the importance of God is not brought out. Everything depends on the quality of man in action. Yet Nietzsche's synthetic method with its emphasis on values is to be preferred to that of Kant's analysis. However, his principles of excellence, efficiency, prominence, mastery and control, although very essential aspects of life, are not so important as the love of God which alone can be the rational explanation and meaning of life. The competitive theory of Nietzsche drives us on, but does not tell us for what ultimate purpose. The drive for control and power is no ultimate solution for rational beings. The hard prospect of eternal recurrence may be needed

for building our personality, but why should we engage in this task unless it be true that God is love and thus a conserver of values?

CHAPTER VII

SUMMARY OF CONCLUSIONS

The problem of this dissertation was to determine whether Nietzsche's accusations against Kant were justified and whether there are any spiritual relations between these two philosophers.

Ethics. Kant put an end to one-sided intellectualism by making the free and rational will of man the only basis for morality. There is nothing that can be called good except a good will. It is necessary that the will obey the commands of reason, without regard for consequences. Duty must be done for duty's sake. We stand under a discipline of reason which makes us despise tender-hearted sympathy. Strive to be worthy of happiness! Immortality is necessary in order that happiness may be proportioned according to worthiness.

Nietzsche treated morality as an expression of the will to power. The moral person does not seek his happiness, he seeks his work. Good is synonymous with bravery, power, and control. Every act ought to be

motivated by the furthest ideal. We ought to live this life as if it were our eternal life.

Kant and Nietzsche agree on the following principles: (1) morality is essentially a matter of the free will; (2) moral laws must be consistently obeyed regardless of consequences; (3) conscience should be the voice of reason; (4) self-respect should precede altruism; (5) sympathy should be exhibited only sparingly; (6) there is a striking resemblance between Kant's categorical imperative, "Act as if the maxim of thy action were by thy will to become the universal law of nature" and Nietzsche's principle that we ought to live this life in such a way as to be willing to live it over and over again.

Nietzsche differs from Kant on these essential points: (1) he distinguishes between slave and master morality; (2) he considers humanity as a means to the production of superior men; (3) he gives more emphasis to consequences in judging moral acts; (4) he is more concerned with wholesome love of one's self.

Politics. The central element of Kant's political philosophy is the concept of freedom within the laws of the state. Censorship and forbidding of criticism will result in injury to intellectual progress. The state should represent the interests of all. All actions are wrong if they are not compatible with publicity. It is the duty of the representatives of the people to bring the constitution into conformity with reason. Mankind is steadily progressing. A federation of nations will be the final solution of the international problem.

The chief emphasis in Nietzsche's political philosophy is upon the fact that if a government cannot develop sufficient nobility of character in its leadership it is doomed to failure. If one glorifies the state and weakens the power of the individual, the original purpose of the state will be frustrated. In an efficient aristocracy the success of those who are wisest mentally and strongest physically would be guaranteed. Narrow racialism and blind nationalism stand in the way of a united Europe.

Kant and Nietzsche would agree that strong and superior leaders are needed in an ideal government.

If a state is largely ruled by the vulgar and commonplace it will perish from the very complexity and difficulties of its problems. Social changes must proceed in accordance with existing and amendable laws. The final product of political activity should be a union of nations.

Aesthetics. For Kant the beautiful is an object of disinterested pleasure. It is perceived without any accompanying conception of an end to which it is adapted. Artistic talent is therefore a natural force which creates purposively, yet without design or concepts.

For Nietzsche beauty is an expression of power. Its purpose is to counteract decadence and to create an endless perspective of the possibilities of achievement. Genius is productive vitality.

While Kant's aesthetics is mostly an appreciation of nature, Nietzsche's philosophy of art is intended to overcome pessimism and weakness. It is the emphasis on purpose that has made Nietzsche one of the outstanding critics and promoters of art. Not

poetry, but music is the direct expression of the will to power.

Religion. Kant held that everything in the world points to a world architect, but not to a creator. The truth of any religious life is to be measured by its harmony with the moral law. Jesus may be called the Son of God, because his life was an expression of the divine will. The greatest handicap to religious progress is the radical evil in us which is not a natural endowment, but a free act that corrupts the source of all principles.

Nietzsche is convinced that belief in God is essential to the health of a nation. God may be either the will to power, or the original artist of the world, or the universe in the course of its evolution. Religion is a way of life. Sin is a Jewish invention. The economy of the whole justifies the existence of evil. It is the sign of all great religions to overcome epidemics of inertia and lack of vitality.

While Kant is completely unable to cope with the problem of evil, Nietzsche takes it as a challenge.

Starting with the unity of the person, Nietzsche's evaluation of religion is more empirical than Kant's. However, he fails to realize the need for redemption. He tends to overemphasize man's independence, whereas Kant stresses the importance of God's aid beyond the limits of men's power.

Metaphysics. Kant's thoughts reflected the gradual development of reason and its work of making order out of chaos. Although his employment of the analytical method and his adherence to the old soul-substance theory led to the unfortunate distinction between phenomenal and metaphysical, Kant tried to correct it by emphasizing the practical reason. As a causa noumenon man is free and capable of achieving his true worth, if not here then in the life hereafter. It is as a member of the world of thought that man can think reality and arrange his life accordingly. In spite of being unable to cope with the problem of evil Kant built up a perspective of rational striving that finds its true realization in God as the highest perfection.

Nietzsche did not succeed so well as Kant in making order out of chaos. His explanation of the

facts was lacking in organization. Since he did not believe in an absolute standard of truth, Nietzsche's philosophy was sometimes untrue to life as a whole. He overemphasized the biological side of man and lingered all too much on the will to power. Evil is justified in the economy of the whole, and the importance of God is not brought out. Everything depends on the quality of man in action. Yet Nietzsche's synthetic method with its emphasis on values is to be preferred to that of Kant's analysis. However, his principles of excellence, efficiency, prominence, mastery and control, although very essential aspects of life, are not so important as the love of God which alone can be the rational explanation and meaning of life. The competitive theory of Nietzsche drives us on, but does not tell us for what ultimate purpose. The drive for control and power is no final solution for rational beings. The hard prospect of eternal recurrence may be needed for building our personality, but why should we engage in this task unless it be true that God is love and thus a conserver of values?

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THE RELATIONS BETWEEN NIETZSCHE'S AND KANT'S PHILOSOPHIES

Abstract of a Dissertation

Submitted in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the degree of
Doctor of Philosophy

BOSTON UNIVERSITY GRADUATE SCHOOL

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The problem of this dissertation was to determine whether Nietzsche's accusations against Kant were justified and whether there are any relations between their philosophies.

THE MORAL CONCEPTIONS OF KANT AND NIETZSCHE

The moral conception of Kant. The free and rational will of man is the only basis for morality. There is nothing that can be called good except a good will. It is necessary that the will obey the commands of reason, without regard for consequences. Duty must be done for duty's sake. We stand under a discipline of reason which makes us despise tenderhearted sympathy. Strive to be worthy of happiness! Immortality is necessary in order that happiness may be proportioned according to worthiness.

The moral conceptions of Nietzsche. Morality is an expression of the will to power. The moral person does not seek his happiness, he seeks his work. Good is synonymous with bravery, power, and control. Every act ought to be motivated by the furthest ideal. We ought to live this life as if it were our eternal life.

Conclusions. Kant and Nietzsche agree on the following principles: (1) morality is essentially a matter of the free will; (2) moral laws must be consistently obeyed regardless of consequences; (3) conscience should be the voice of reason; (4) self-respect should precede altruism; (5) sympathy should be exhibited only sparingly; (6) there is a striking resemblance between Kant's categorical imperative, "Act as if the maxim of thy action were by thy will to become a universal law of nature" and Nietzsche's principle that we ought to live this life in such a way as to be willing to live it over and over again. Nietzsche differs from Kant on these essential points: (1) he distinguishes between slave and master morality; (2) he considers humanity as a means to the production of superior men; (3) he gives more emphasis to consequences in judging moral acts; (4) he is more concerned with wholesome love of one's self.

THE POLITICAL CONCEPTIONS OF KANT AND NIETZSCHE

The political conceptions of Kant. The central element of Kant's political philosophy is the concept of freedom within the laws of the state. Censorship and forbidding of criticism will result in injury to intellectual progress. The state should represent the interests of all. All actions are wrong if they are not compatible with publicity. It is the duty of the representatives of the people to bring the constitution into conformity with reason. Mankind is steadily progressing. A federation of nations will be the final solution of the international problem.

The political conceptions of Nietzsche. The chief emphasis in Nietzsche's political philosophy is upon the fact that if a government cannot develop sufficient nobility of character in its leadership it is doomed to failure. If one glorifies the state and weakens the power of the individual, the original purpose of the state will be frustrated. In an efficient aristocracy the success of those who are wisest mentally and strongest physically would be guaranteed. Narrow racialism and blind nationalism stand in the way of a united Europe.

Conclusions. Kant and Nietzsche would agree that strong and superior leaders are needed in an ideal government. If a state is largely ruled by the vulgar and commonplace it will perish from the very complexity and difficulties of its problems. Social changes must proceed in accordance with existing and amendable laws. The final product of political activity should be a union of nations.

THE AESTHETIC CONCEPTIONS OF KANT AND NIETZSCHE

The aesthetic conceptions of Kant. For Kant the beautiful is an object of disinterested pleasure. It is perceived without any accompanying conception of an end to which it is adapted. Artistic talent is therefore a natural force which creates purposively, yet without design or concepts.

The aesthetic conceptions of Nietzsche. For Nietzsche beauty is an expression of power. Its purpose is to counteract decadence and to create an endless perspective of the possibilities of achievement. Genius is productive vitality.

Conclusions. While Kant's aesthetics is mostly an appreciation of nature, Nietzsche's philosophy of art is intended to overcome pessimism and weakness. It is the emphasis on purpose that has made Nietzsche one of the outstanding critics and promoters of art. Not poetry, but music is the direct expression of the will to power.

THE RELIGIOUS CONCEPTIONS OF KANT AND NIETZSCHE

The religious conceptions of Kant. Everything in the world points to a divine architect, but not to a creator. The truth of any religious life is to be measured by its harmony with the moral law. Jesus may be called the Son of God, because his life was an expression of the divine will. The greatest handicap to religious progress is the radical evil in us which is not a natural endowment, but a free act that corrupts the source of all principles.

The religious conceptions of Nietzsche. Nietzsche is convinced that belief in God is essential to the health of a nation. God may be either the will to power, or the universe in the course of its evolution, or the original artist of the world. Religion is a way of life. Sin is a Jewish invention. The economy of the whole justifies the existence of evil. It is the sign of all great religions to overcome epidemics of inertia and lack of vitality.

Conclusions. While Kant is completely unable to cope with the problem of evil, Nietzsche takes it as a challenge. Starting with the unity of the person, Nietzsche's evaluation of religion is more empirical than Kant's. However, he fails to realize the need of redemption. He tends to overemphasize man's independence, whereas Kant stresses the importance of God's aid beyond the limits of man's power.

THE METAPHYSICAL CONCEPTIONS OF KANT AND NIETZSCHE

The metaphysical conceptions of Kant. Kant's thoughts reflected the gradual development of reason and its work of making order out of chaos. Although his employment of the analytical method and his adherence to the

old soul-substance theory led to the unfortunate distinction between phenomenal and metaphysical reality, Kant tried to correct it by emphasizing the practical reason. As a *causa noumenon* man is free and capable of achieving his true worth, if not here then in the life hereafter. It is as a member of the world of thought that man can think reality and arrange his life accordingly. In spite of being unable to cope with the problem of evil Kant built up a perspective of rational striving that finds its true realization in God as the highest perfection.

The metaphysical conceptions of Nietzsche. Nietzsche did not succeed so well as Kant in making order out of chaos. His explanation of the facts was lacking in organization. Since he did not believe in an absolute standard of truth, Nietzsche's philosophy was sometimes untrue to life as a whole. He overemphasized the biological side of man and lingered all too much on the will to power. Evil is justified in the economy of the whole, and the importance of God is not brought out. Everything depends on the quality of man in action. Yet Nietzsche's synthetic method with its emphasis on values is to be preferred to that of Kant's analysis. However, his principles of excellence, efficiency, prominence, mastery and control, although very essential aspects of life, are not so important as the love of God which alone can be the rational explanation and meaning of life. The competitive theory of Nietzsche drives us on, but does not tell us for what ultimate purpose. The drive for control and power is no final solution for rational beings. The hard prospect of eternal recurrence may be needed for building our personality, but why should we engage in this task unless it be true that God is love and thus a conserver of values?

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Autobiography of Hermann Wiederhold

Born January 20, 1912 at Colmar, Alsace. Parents: Georg and Bertha Wiederhold.

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